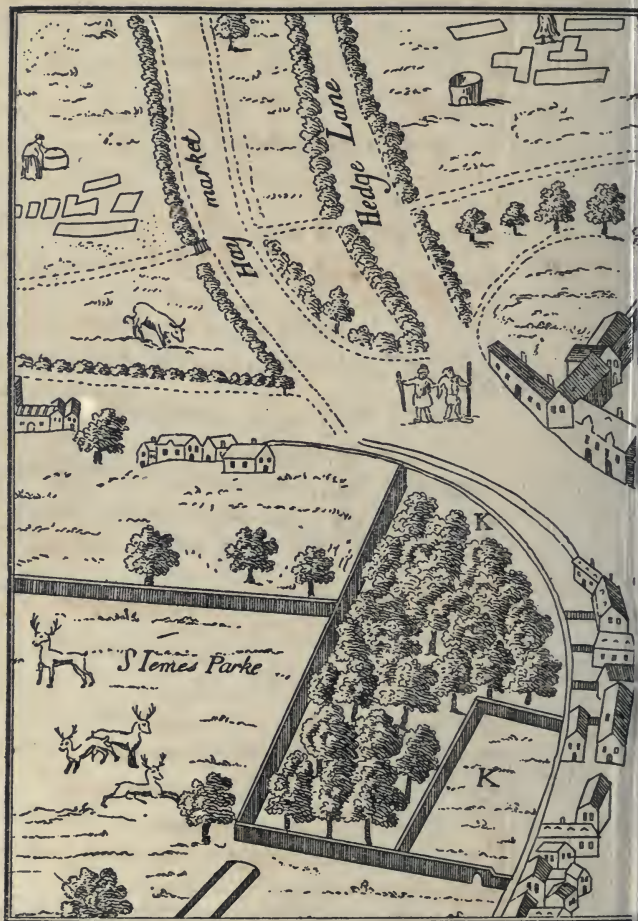


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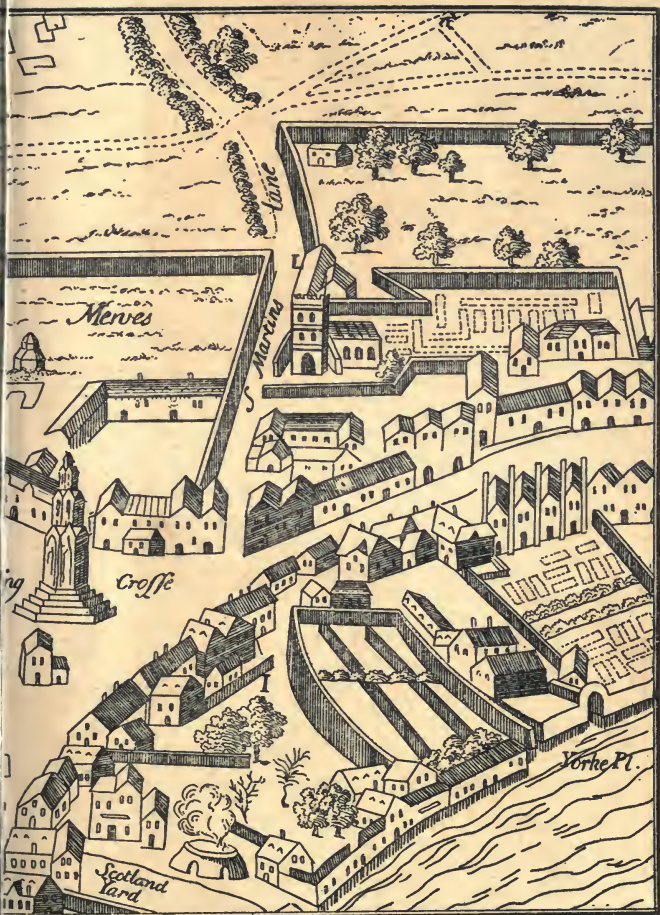
HISTORIC STREETS
OF
LONDON
AND ASHMORE RUSSAN



THE VILLAGE OF CHARING, &c: FROM RADULPHUS AGASS'S MAP, 1791.

The letter I denotes the site of St. Mary Rouncival, which occupied the infamous site of the Church of St. Martin in the fields. This plan also shews the Cross erected in Whitcomb Street: the site of the Hay-market, &c.

London. Published as the Act directs, February 26th 1791.



MAP, TAKEN IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1578.
 now called Johnson's Court. Letter K shows the Spring Garden. Letter L points out
 Queen Eleanor; the Mewes, inclosed within lofty walls; Hedge Lane, now called
 even at that day; a kiln in Scotland Yard; &c. &c.
 John Thomas Smith 431, Castle Street, East Oxford Street.



Frank S. Fisher
723.

HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON

HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON

AN ALPHABETICAL HANDBOOK

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

LILIAN AND ASHMORE RUSSAN

1923

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON,
KENT & CO. LTD., LONDON, E.C.4



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THE VILLAGE OF CHARING, ETC., FROM RADULPHUS AGGAS'S MAP, TAKEN IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1578	(<i>Front end paper</i>)
PLAN OF BANKSIDE	(<i>Back end paper</i>)

INTRODUCTORY

THE decision to name this little book *Historic Streets of London: An Alphabetical Handbook*, was arrived at after considerable thought. Some of the streets mentioned can scarcely be called "historic," while numerous "places," "squares," "alleys," "courts," "roads," "districts," and even "boroughs" have been included for reasons which will be evident. But, after all, the streets are in a majority, and the book is mainly concerned with such of them as have a history. Therefore, for lack of a better, the title is as it is.

Another considerable difficulty has been that of compression, so essential in a work which may be carried in the pocket or in a lady's handbag. As to this, we can only say the book might easily have been extended to three times the size, such is the wealth of material. To this wealth, however, the book is a guide—as it was originally intended to be. Should the reader require more information on any subject dealt with, the name of the volume or volumes we have consulted, which may contain it, will generally be found immediately

below the reference, and in most instances the page or pages.

No disturbing study of small-type marginal or footnotes is called for, no turning to the end of the volume. For this boon we hope for the reader's commendation.

The book is what it pretends to be—a compilation, an index, a handbook, a ready reference. For which many colonials, provincials, and foreigners, not to mention Londoners, may hold us in esteem.

Very few liberties have been taken with the text of the old authors, to whose labours we are greatly indebted, but some have been essential to clarity. To living authors from whom we have drawn information, we tender our best thanks. The full titles of the works, the prices (when available), and the names and addresses of the publishers are given on the following page.

Our special thanks are also due to Mr. C. W. F. Goss, F.S.A., for the illustrations herein, which he has so kindly lent from the famous Goss Collection.

THE EDITORS.

WORKS CONSULTED, PUBLISHERS, ETC.

WE have much pleasure in acknowledging our great indebtedness to the various publishers by whose kind permission we have been enabled to quote from the following works :

The Fascination of London (Series)—Besant and G. E. Mitton. (Messrs. A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5, and 6, Soho Square, London, W.)

Old and New London and Greater London—Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford. (Messrs. Cassell & Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C.4.)

A Modern History of the City of London—Charles Welch. (Messrs. Blades, East & Blades, Ltd., Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.)

Haunted London—Walter Thornbury. (Messrs. Chatto & Windus, 97-99, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.)

A Survey of London—John Stow, with Notes, etc., by C. L. Kingsford, M.A. (Kingsford's *Stow*). (The Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

A Dictionary of London—Henry A. Harben.
(Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., 3, York Street,
St. James's, London, S.W.1.) Price £2 2s.
net.

London—John Heneage Jesse; *London and
Westminster*—John Timbs; *Curiosities of
London*—John Timbs. (Messrs. Macmillan
& Co., Ltd., St. Martin's Street, London,
W.C.2.)

N.B.—The three works above mentioned
are now out of print, but may be con-
sulted at the British Museum.

The Skirts of the Great City—Mrs. A. G. Bell.
(Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36, Essex
Street, London, W.C.2.)

London Past and Present—H. B. Wheatley.
(John Murray, 50a, Albemarle Street,
London, W.1.)

London Past and Present (out of print) and
Londoners Then and Now—Malcolm C.
Salaman. ("The Studio," 44, Leicester
Square, W.C.2.) Price 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

*The Literary History of the Adelphi and its
Neighbourhood*—Austin Brereton. (1907
and 1908.)

THE EDITORS.

HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON

AN ALPHABETICAL HANDBOOK

A

ABCHURCH LANE. City, 15, Lombard Street. (E.C.4.)

According to Stow, this street derived its name from St. Mary Upchurch.

ABINGDON STREET. Westminster, 7, Old Palace Yard. (S.W.1.)

Some say the name was derived from Mary Abingdon, the lady who is supposed to have written the letter which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

“ At the commencement of the eighteenth century, Abingdon Street is described as ‘ a narrow lane, pestered with coaches, which render it dirty and inconvenient ’ ” (Walcott’s *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 318).

ADAM STREET. Strand, No. 73. (W.C.2.)

Named after the brothers Adam, who built it. Becket, the bookseller, kept shop here,

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and his shop was the rendezvous of David Garrick, who never went to taverns, seldom to coffee-houses. At No. 1 lived Dr. Vicesimus Knox, one of "the British Essayists" (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 2).

ADAM AND EVE COURT. 140, Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Named from the arms of the Fruiterers' Company.

ADDISON ROAD. Kensington. (W.14.)

Named after Joseph Addison, who lived at Holland House after his marriage with the Countess of Warwick. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. i, p. 3.)

ADDLE STREET. City, 43, Wood Street. (E.C.2.)

Said to take its name from King Adlestan the Saxon. In all ancient evidences it is written King Adell Street. (Stow, edition 1633.)

ADELAIDE PLACE. City, 40, King William Street. (E.C.4.)

ADELAIDE STREET. 449, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Both are said to have been named from the Queen of William the Fourth.

ADELPHI (THE). Strand. (W.C.2.)

Named from its architects, the four brothers Adam (*ἀδελφός*, brother). In the centre house of the Terrace, No. 4, David

Garrick lived and died. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 1.)

ADELPHI VAULTS. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Named from the Adelphi. Built as foundations to bring the Adelphi level with the Strand. Partly occupied as wine-cellars and coal wharfs. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 2.)

ADELPHI HOTEL (THE). (W.C.2.) 1 to 4, John Street, Adelphi (formerly Osborn's).

Crabbe, the poet, and his wife stayed here in 1913. Rowlandson, the famous caricaturist, died here. The father of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Isaac D'Israeli, author of *Curiosities of Literature*, stayed here after his wedding tour in 1802 (*History of the Adelphi and its Neighbourhood*, by Austin Brereton, p. 180). Osborn's is mentioned in *Pickwick*.

AIR STREET. 18, Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Origin of the name unknown, but as it appears the street was originally called Ayre Street, it was probably named after some person.

ALBANY (THE). Piccadilly. (W.1.)

This most comfortable and well-regulated set of chambers, now known as The Albany, stands partly on the site of two houses and long gardens which originally reached as far as Vigo Lane. The first was inhabited in 1715 by Sir John Clarges, and the one toward

the east by Lady Stanhope. They were taken down, and another mansion erected, which, in 1725, according to the plans in St. George's Vestry-room, was inhabited by the Earl of Sunderland. The first Lord Melbourne, father of the Whig Premier, expended vast sums upon this spot ; his lordship had the ceiling of the ballroom painted by Cipriani, and those of the other best rooms by Wheatley and Rebecca. The Duke of York, who had much improved Lord Amherst's house at Whitehall, exchanged houses with Lord Melbourne ; it then received the appellation of York House, and when his Royal Highness left it, the house was divided into chambers, the garden built upon, and, in compliment to its last Royal owner, it received the name of his Scottish dukedom of Albany.

Among famous people who have lived in the Albany are Lord Byron, George Canning, Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell), Lord Lytton, Lord Macaulay, Lord Melbourne, Lord Glenelg, etc. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 16.)

ALBANY STREET. Regent's Park. (N.W.1.)

Probably named after the Scottish dukedom of Albany.

ALBEMARLE STREET. 62A, Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Named from Christopher, second Duke of Albemarle. Here lived, at one time, Charles James Fox. In this street also, in 1785, died



ALDERSGATE.

Richard Glover, the author of *Leonidas*. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 13.)

Two at least of the brothers Adam, the famous architects, once resided in this street.

ALDERMANBURY. City. (E.C.2.)

Is supposed to have received its name as being near the "bury" or "court" of the Aldermen of the City. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 292.)

ALDERMANBURY POSTERN. City. (E.C.2.)

Is a continuation northward of Aldermanbury, extending from London Wall to Fore Street. So named as being on the site of the ancient postern-gate through London Wall. (Elmes's *Dictionary of London*, p. 7.)

ALDERSGATE STREET. City. (E.C.1.)

"Aeldresgate, or Aldersgate, so called not of Aldrich or of Elders, that is to say, ancient men, builders thereof; not of Eldarne (Alder) trees, growing there more abundantly than in other places, as some have fabled; but for the very antiquity of the gate itself, as being one of the first gates of the City, and serving for the northern parts, as Aldgate for the east" (Strype's *Stow*, p. 18).

In 1617 the gate described by Stow as above was demolished, and a new one erected. Another ancient name was Aldrichegate, which by 1460 had become Aldresgate.

ALDFORD STREET. Park Lane. (W.1.)

(Circa 1734.) Was named Chapel Street (from Grosvenor Chapel) until 1886. Part of

the north side was pulled down, and with it No. 13, where Beau Brummell lived in 1816, and Sir Thomas Rivers Wilson in 1841. (*Mayfair*, by G. E. Mitton, p. 39.)

ALDGATE. City. Leadenhall Street. (E.1.)

Derives its name from one of the principal gates of the City—styled in the reign of King Edgar, Ealdgate, or Oldgate—under which passed one of the Roman roads leading into London. Among the records of the City of London is a lease granting, in 1374, the whole of the dwelling-house above the gate of Aldgate to Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, author of *Canterbury Tales*. Close to the old pump at Aldgate, at the junction of Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street, lived the indefatigable antiquary John Stow, whose name no historian can inscribe without feelings of reverence and gratitude. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, pp. 332-3.)

AMEN CORNER. City, 36, Paternoster Row. (E.C.4.)

Derives its name from its contiguity to the old Cathedral of St. Paul's. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 194.)

The Rev. R. H. Barham, author of *The Ingoldsby Legends*, died here in 1845. (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 191.)

AMPTHILL SQUARE. 138, Hampstead Road. (N.W.1.)

Said to be named after Ampthill Park, a Bedfordshire seat of the Dukes of Bedford.



ALDGATE.

HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON 21

APPLETREE YARD. Westminster, St. James's Square. (S.W.1.)

Formerly part of St. James's Fields, which were famous for apple orchards.

"To the Park [St. James's] and there walk an hour or two; and in the King's garden, and saw the Queen and ladies walk; and I did steal some apples off the trees" (Pepys's *Diary*, August 30, 1688).

ARGYLL STREET. Regent Street. (W.1.)

Here lived George, Lord Lyttelton, author of the *History of Henry the Second*. In 1824 James Northcote, the painter, was living here. Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 50.)

ARLINGTON ROAD. Camden Town, 36, Mornington Crescent. (N.W.1.)

In this road is said to have died Charles Dibdin, composer of many famous sea-songs.

ARLINGTON STREET. 157, Piccadilly. (S.W.1.)

Derives its name from Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington, a member of the "Cabal" in the reign of Charles II. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 71.)

In 1708 this street was inhabited by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Guildford, Lord Kingston, Lord Brooke, and Lord Cholmondeley; in 1749 by John Pitt, member for Wareham, and Charles Horatio Walpole, member for Callington. Horace Walpole dated many of his letters from this street, in

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which he resided for several years. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 29.)

ARUNDEL STREET. 187, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Said to have derived its name from the Earls of Arundel. Formerly many famous actors and actresses lived here.

ARUNDELL STREET. 12, Coventry Street. (W.1.)

Also named from the Earls of Arundel.

ASHBURNHAM ROAD. Chelsea. (S.W.10.)

Named after Ashburnham House, which was built in 1747 by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, son of the Bishop of that name, and author of *The Suspicious Husband*. (Chelsea, by G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 53.)

AUDLEY SQUARE. South Audley Street. (W.1.)

Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister 1809-12, was born here in 1762. He was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, by a pistol being discharged at him by a Russian merchant named John Bellingham, on May 11, 1812. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iii, p. 530.)

AUSTIN FRIARS. City, 70, Old Broad Street. (E.C.2.)

Here formerly stood a Priory of Mendicant, or Begging, Friars, founded in 1253 by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and dedicated to St. Augustine

(whence Austin), Bishop of Hippo, in Africa.
(Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 427.)

AVE MARIA LANE. City, 16, Ludgate Hill.
(E.C.4.)

Noted, like Paternoster Row, for its book-sellers, and, like it, derives its name from its contiguity to St. Paul's Cathedral. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 194.)

AYLESBURY STREET. Finsbury. (E.C.1.)

Covers the site of the mansion and gardens of Aylesbury House, which in the days of Charles II was the town residence of the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 73.)

B

BANKSIDE. Southwark. (S.E.1.)

Richard Burbage's Globe Theatre, built about 1593, stood here, and here Shakespeare played under a licence granted by James I in 1603. The building, a wooden structure, was burned down in June 1613, Ben Jonson being an eyewitness. It was rebuilt in 1614. The site is now included in the premises of Barclay & Perkins's Brewery. On the same site stood the Rose Theatre, built long before, and probably the first theatre on Bankside. Yet another theatre, the Hope, also stood here, and was utilised both as a bear-garden and playhouse.

On Bankside Sir William Walworth, the valiant Lord Mayor who slew Wat Tyler, owned several stew-houses, as they were

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called, meaning bagnios or baths. Each had its own particular name, as "The Cranes," "The Cardinal's Hat," "The Cross Keys," "The Swan," etc., from which Bankside in or about 1500 bore the name of "Stews-bank."

Here Oliver Goldsmith practised medicine and, it is reported, nearly starved.

BARBICAN. City, 77, Aldersgate Street.
(E.C.1.)

Named from its proximity to a *barbican*, or watch-tower, attached to the City walls. Milton lived here, also the poet's early patrons, the Bridgewater family. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 32.)

BARNARD'S INN. 22, Holborn. (E.C.1.)

Anciently Mackworth's, from having belonged to Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, *temp.* Henry VI, was next occupied by one Barnard, when it was converted into an Inn of Chancery. Peter Woulfe, the eminent chemist, a Fellow of the Royal Society, died here. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 471.)

BARROW HILL ROAD, Marylebone.
(N.W.8.)

Said to mark the site of a battle between the Britons and Romans, the slain having been buried there, or, just as likely, an ancient British tumulus.

BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE. City, Little Britain. (E.C.1.)

In his early theatrical days Ben Jonson lived here, and here Milton lay in hiding after

the Restoration. Here also Benjamin Franklin worked—at Palmer's Printing Establishment.

BARTON STREET. Westminster, Great College Street. (S.W.1.)

Named after and built by Barton Booth, the celebrated actor. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 822.)

BASINGHALL STREET. City, 93, Gresham Street. (E.C.2.)

Here stood the mansion of Solomon Basing, Lord Mayor in 1216.

Named from Basing's Hall, which formerly was the principal house in it. Originally Bassishaw Street. (Maitland's *London*.)

BATTERSEA. (S.W.)

Appertained from a very early period to the Abbey of Westminster, and is conjectured by Lysons to have been named therefrom. In the Conqueror's Survey, it is named Patricsey, which in the Saxon is Peter's water, or river; since written Battrichsey, or Battersey, and Battersea.

Here, in a spacious mansion at the east end of the church, was born in 1678 the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke, and his house became the resort of Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Thomson, and other contemporary geniuses of England.

The situation of the old estate is indicated by the names of Bolingbroke Gardens and

26 HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON

Bolingbroke Terrace. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. ii, pp. 196-9.)

Others give the derivation as Patric's Eye, or Isle.

BATTLE BRIDGE LANE. Bermondsey.
(S.E.1.)

Marks the place where the Romans defeated the Iceni, under Queen Boadicea, in the year A.D. 61.

BAYHAM STREET. Camden Town. (N.W.1.)

Named from Bayham Abbey, a family seat of the Marquis of Camden. As a boy Charles Dickens lived here, at a time when his father, as usual, was in very great financial straits.

BEAK STREET. 156, Regent Street. (W.1.)

A short thoroughfare from Regent Street to Silver Street, etc. The site of these crowded neighbourhoods was once called Pesthouse Fields. In these fields stood a lazaretto used during the dreadful plague of the year 1665. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

BEDFORD ROW. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Named from the Dukes of Bedford. A quiet, broad thoroughfare lined by eighteenth-century houses. Largely occupied by lawyers. Nearly every house is cut up into chambers. Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, is said to have lived here. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 78.)

Bishop Warburton resided here in 1750, and here, at No. 14, lived the eminent surgeon,

HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON 27

John Abernethy. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 125.)

BEDFORD SQUARE. Bloomsbury. (W.C.1.)

Lord Chancellor Eldon lived here in 1815, at No. 6. During the Corn Law Riots this house was sacked by the mob. Troops outside occupied the square. (Cunningham's *Handbook of London*, p. 304.)

BEDFORD STREET. 423, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Derived its name from John Russell, first Earl of Bedford. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 333.)

BEECH STREET. City, 31, Barbican. (E.C.1.)

Was probably named from Nicholas de la Beech, Lieutenant of the Tower of London (*temp.* Edward III). (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 32.)

BELGRAVIA. (S.W.1.)

This name, apparently derived from the Viscounts Belgrave, a title of the Grosvenor family, only dates from 1825. Before that, the district was a marshy tract bounded by mud-banks and partly occupied by market gardens. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 43.)

BELGRAVE SQUARE. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

In 1824 the site of this and Eaton Square and the radiating streets was "the Five Fields," intersected by mud-banks and occupied by a few sheds. The clayey swamp

retained so much water that no one would build there ; and the " Fields " were the terror of foot-passengers proceeding from London to Chelsea after nightfall. At length Mr. Thomas Cubitt found the strata to consist of gravel and clay, of considerable depth : the clay he removed and burned into bricks ; and by building on the substratum of gravel, he converted this spot from the most unhealthy to one of the most healthy, to the immense advantage of the ground-landlord and the whole metropolis. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 43.)

BELVEDERE ROAD. Lambeth. 258, Westminster Bridge Road. (S.E.1.)

Was anciently called Pedlar's Acre. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

BENNETT STREET. St. James's. (S.W.1.)

Named from Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington, who owned the property on which it was built.

At No. 4, in this street, Lord Byron wrote "The Bride of Abydos" and "The Corsair." (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 71.)

BENTINCK STREET. Manchester Square. (W.1.)

Derives its name from William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland. At No. 7, Gibbon, the historian, wrote a considerable portion of his great work, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, pp. 43-5.)

Many of Dickens's earlier sketches were written in this street.

BERKELEY SQUARE. Piccadilly. (W.I.)

Here, at No. 11, Horace Walpole resided until his death in 1797. Here also, at No. 45, the "heaven-born general," Lord Clive, put an end to his existence. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 55.)

Colley Cibber lived at No. 20, when Poet Laureate, and here he died. Other famous residents were Lord Brougham (No. 48), first Marquis of Lansdowne, at Lansdowne House, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Smirke (No. 28), Lord Strathnairne (No. 52).

BERKELEY STREET. 76, Piccadilly. (W.I.)

Named after Lord Berkeley of Stratton. Here, at No. 9, lived at one time the great poet Pope. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 7.)

BERMONDSEY. (S.E.I.)

A large parish in Surrey adjoining the borough of Southwark; and named *Beor-mund's Eye*, or island, from its having been the property of some Saxon or Danish thane, and the land being "insulated" by water-courses connected with the Thames. In 1082 a wealthy citizen built here a convent, wherein some Cluniac monks settled in 1089, to whom William Rufus gave the manor of Bermondsey. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 49.)

BERMONDSEY SQUARE. 10, Abbey Street. (S.E.I.)

Occupies the site of the great courtyard of

the famous Bermondsey Abbey. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 441.)

BERNERS STREET. 114, Oxford Street.
(W.1.)

So called after the family title of its ground-landlord, Baron Berners, was built about the middle of the eighteenth century, and has always been celebrated as the "home and haunt" of artists, painters, and sculptors. In this street Sir William Chambers dwelt in 1773; Fuseli in 1804; and Opie from 1792 to 1808. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 464.)

BETHNAL GREEN. (E.2.)

Anciently a retired hamlet, comprising, in Queen Elizabeth's days, a few scattered cottages and farm-houses. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 422.)

BETTERTON STREET. 21, Drury Lane.
(W.C.2.)

Named from Betterton the actor. Formerly called Brownlow Street from Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, who had a house here in Charles II's time. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 24.)

BEVIS MARKS. City, St. Mary Axe. (E.C.3.)

Formerly Bury's Marks. Here stood the city mansion and gardens of the Abbots of Bury. The corruption of Bury's Marks to Bevis Marks is undoubted, though not obvious. Stow describes it as "one great house, large of rooms, fair courts, and garden

plots," some time pertaining to the Bassets, and afterwards to the Abbots of Bury. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, p. 165.)

Immortalised by Dickens in *The Old Curiosity Shop*. "Sally Brass" and her brother "Sampson" lived in Bevis Marks.

Here is the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue which the Disraelis used to attend.

BILLINGSGATE. City. (E.C.3.)

Said to take its name from having been the gate of Belin, a King of the Britons, about 400 B.C. But this rests upon no better authority than Geoffrey of Monmouth, and is doubted by Stow, who suggests that the gate was called from some owner named Beling, or Billing. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 54.)

BILLITER STREET. City. (E.C.3.)

Name said to be corrupted from Belzettar, owner or builder of the houses. (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. ii, p. 54.)

BIRCHIN LANE. City, 35, Cornhill. (E.C.3.)

Said to have been formerly called Birchen-er's Lane.

BIRDCAGE WALK. St. James's Park. (S.W.1.)

Named from the Aviary established there in the reign of James I, and the Decoy made there in the reign of Charles II. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 15.)

BISHOPSGATE. City. (E.C.2.)

So called from Erkenwald, a Bishop of London in the seventh century. Shakespeare lived here at one time.

BLACKFRIARS. Southwark. (S.E.1.)

Named from an ancient monastery of Black or Dominican Friars. Taking advantage of the sanctuary privilege, Richard Burbage, the actor, and his fellows, when ejected from the City, built a play-house in the Blackfriars precinct, and here maintained their ground against the powerful opposition of the City and the Puritans. Shakespeare had a share in this theatre.

Three eminent painters have resided in Blackfriars: Isaac Oliver, the celebrated miniature-painter; Cornelius Jansen, the portrait-painter, employed by King James I, and who painted Milton at ten years old. And here Vandyck was lodged amongst the King's artists in 1631, when he arrived a second time in London. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 55.)

BLACKWALL. Poplar. (E.14.)

Said to have been originally Bleakwall, from its exposed situation on the artificial bank or *wall* of the river. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 57.)

BLEEDING HEART YARD. Hatton Garden. (E.C.1.)

Named from an old sign of the Pierced Heart of the Virgin. This yard is referred



BISHOPSGATE.



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to by Dickens in *Little Dorrit*. (Holborn, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 67.)

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Originally called Southampton Square, it derives its present name from the manor and village of Lomesbury, or Bloomsbury, now occupied by the square and its surrounding streets. At Lomesbury our early monarchs had a large establishment for their horses and hawks. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 130.)

Many famous men have lived here. No. 6 bears a tablet with the following inscription : "Isaac Disraeli, Author, lived here. Born 1766. Died 1846." He wrote *Curiosities of Literature*, etc., while living here. A tablet on Ellenborough House, No. 41, reads : "Here lived Edward Law, first Baron Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice. Also Edward Law, first Earl of Ellenborough, Governor-General of India." The Earls of Chesterfield lived at No. 45, also marked by a tablet. Steele resided in this square for three years ; Akenside, about ten years ; Richard Baxter ; Sir Hans Sloane ; Sir Charles Sedley, etc.

BLOOMSBURY STREET. 62, New Oxford Street. (W.C.2.)

Formerly Charlotte Street. Theodore Hook was born in a house on the east side. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 133.)

BLUE BOAR COURT. City, Friday Street. (E.C.4.)

Said to be named after an ancient hostelry.

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In an old house in this court lived Richard Cobden.

BOLSOVER STREET. Marylebone. (W.I.)

Formerly called Norton Street. Here lived Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, and Sir David Wilkie. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 331.)

BOLT COURT. 151, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Here, at No. 8, Dr. Johnson lived from 1776 until his death in 1784. At No. 4, Ferguson, the astronomer, died in 1776. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 350.)

BOLTON STREET. 81, Piccadilly. (W.I.)

Built in 1699, this street was then the western limit of London. Here lived the celebrated Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, 1710-24; George Grenville; Madame d'Arblay, 1818; Lord Melbourne; Hon. Mrs. Norton, 1841. The Young Pretender is said to have lodged here secretly when in London. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 43.)

BOROUGH HIGH STREET. Southwark. (S.E.1.)

Near the end of this road stood the Queen's Bench Prison, a place of great antiquity, where Henry, Prince of Wales, the future victor of Agincourt, was committed by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Gascoyne, for insulting, if not striking him, on the Bench. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 423.)

Only the "King's Head" and the "George" now remain of the many famous old hosteleries in the Borough High Street. There is a modern tavern styled the "Blue-eyed Maid." Like the "White Hart," the original "Blue-eyed Maid" figures in the pages of Dickens. Mr. Arthur Clennam passed a dismal Sunday evening after his journey from Marseilles to Dover and thence by "The 'Blue Ey'd Maid' Coach" (*Little Dorrit*).

The famous old Tabard is now a tavern-restaurant. From the old inn Canterbury Pilgrims departed on their journey two hundred years or so before Chaucer wrote.

In 1676 a fire swept away the "Tabard," the "George," the "King's Head," the "Queen's Head," the "White Hart," and other ancient inns in this street. They were all rebuilt, but through ignorance of the meaning of the sign of the Tabard—the sleeveless coat worn by the heralds—the name of Chaucer's inn was changed to the Talbot. This is the origin of the Talbot yard adjoining.

It was in the vestry of the Church of St. George the Martyr that "Little Dorrit" is supposed to have slept on the night of her party, and was married here later.

The "White Hart," of Pickwickian memory, also no longer exists. The "George" is to-day the sole survivor of the old galleried inns.

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BOSS STREET. Tooley Street. (S.E.1.)

So called from a *boss*, or conduit, erected hereabouts by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington.

BOTOLPH ALLEY AND BOTOLPH LANE.

City. (E.C.3.)

Believed to have been named from the Church of St. Botolph, which, according to Stow, had existed ever since the time of Edward the Confessor. After its destruction by fire, Sir Josiah Child rented the ground where the chancel stood. In 1693 he formed out of it the passage to Botolph's Wharf. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 421.)

BOW STREET. Covent Garden. (W.C.2.)

Said to be so called on account of its bent shape when it was first laid out.

Once one of the most fashionable parts of London, the headquarters of the poets in the days of Dryden, and of the Metropolitan Police in our own. Sir Godfrey Kneller resided in this street. He and Radcliffe, the physician, were next-door neighbours. Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, had a house here in which he drove some of his hardest bargains with Dryden. Will's Coffee-house, the predecessor of Button's and even more celebrated in its time than that, stood here. The room in which Dryden was accustomed to sit was on the first floor; and his place was the place of honour—by the fireside in winter,

and at the corner of the balcony overlooking the street in fine weather.

At this time there was no theatre in Bow Street, though one had been in existence in Drury Lane for about a century. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 162-9.)

BOYLE STREET. 23, Savile Row. (W.I.)

Name derived from the family of the Boyles, Earls of Burlington and Cork. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 58.)

BREAD STREET. City, 46, Cheapside. (E.C.4.)

"So called, of bread in old time there sold. For it appeareth by Records that in the year 1302, which was the 30th of Edward I, the bakers of London were bounden to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 198.)

A side-entry or alley led from this street to the famous "Mermaid" Tavern frequented by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Sir Walter Raleigh, and their contemporaries.

"... What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid!"

(Beaumont.)

Bread Street was the birthplace of John Milton. The house where the great poet was born, and where his father carried on the profession of a scrivener, was burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666. In Bread Street formerly stood Buckingham House, the town

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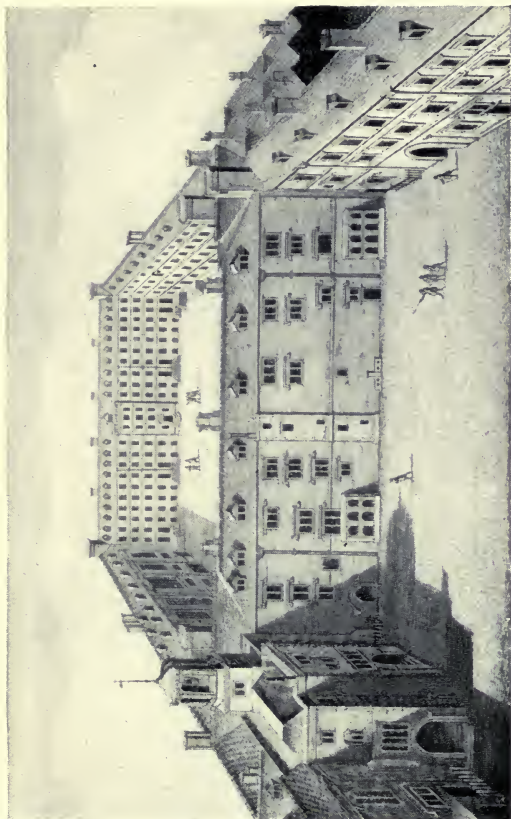
residence of the noble family of Stafford, Earls of Wiltshire and Dukes of Buckingham. Here also was a compter for the imprisonment of disorderly persons. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 374.)

BRICK COURT. Inner Temple. (E.C.4.)

At No. 2, in rooms on the second floor, Oliver Goldsmith had apartments, and here he died in 1774. In the rooms beneath him lived Sir William Blackstone. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 310.)

BRIDEWELL. City. (E.C.4.)

Name derived from a famous well which flowed in the vicinity of St. Bride's Church. The ancient Palace of Bridewell extended nearly from Fleet Street to the Thames at Blackfriars. The palace was much neglected until, upon the site of the old Tower of Mountifiquit, Henry VIII built "a stately and beautiful house thereupon, giving it to name Bridewell, of the parish and well there" (Stow). Subsequently the King, taking a dislike to the palace, let it fall to decay. The "wide, large, empty house" was next presented to the City of London by King Edward VI, after a sermon by Bishop Ridley, who begged it of the King as a workhouse for the poor and a house of correction; the gift was made for "sturdy rogues" and as "the fittest hospital for those cripples whose legs are lame through their own laziness." This being the first prison of its kind, all



BRIDEWELL.



other houses of correction, upon the same plan, were called Bridewells. The prison of Bridewell was taken down in 1863. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, pp. 62-3.)

BROAD STREET. Bloomsbury. (W.C.2.)

One of the most ancient streets in the parish of St. Giles, where a few houses stood on the north side when the rest of the district was open ground. It was the main route westward for many centuries, until New Oxford Street was made. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 18.)

BROADWAY. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Granted as a hay-market by James I and Charles II. In one of the Broadway courts lodged Dick Turpin, the highwayman, and from his mare, Black Bess, a tavern took its name. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 822.)

BROMPTON. (S.W.1.)

Brompton signifies Broom Town, carrying suggestions of a wide and heathy common. Brompton Square can boast of some distinguished residents. At No. 22 George Colman, junior, the dramatist, lived until his death in 1836. The same house was in 1860 taken by Shirley Brooks, editor of *Punch*. At No. 40 lived John Liston, comedian; and Frederick Yates, the actor, at No. 57. (*Kensington*, G. E. Mitton, p. 15.)

Long frequented by invalids for its genial air, and once famous for its taverns. Here

Jenny Lind resided during the zenith of her fame. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 490.)

BROOK GREEN. Hammersmith. (W.6.)

"Which is favoured by the residence of noted artists, was in 1800, and still later, almost a waste space, with, I think, but an old manor-house, Catholic chapel and charity school, and some ancient almshouses; but for three days every May, during Brook Green Fair, it presented a very lively and jolly scene" (Salaman's *Londoners Then and Now*, p. 29).

BROOK STREET. Hanover Square. (W.1.)

So called from a considerable stream which formerly flowed here. No. 57, four doors from Bond Street, was the residence of the great musician Handel. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 41.)

BROOKE STREET. Holborn. (E.C.1.)

Named after Lord Brooke, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, whose residence was here. At No. 39 in this street the poet Chatterton died. He was buried in the graveyard of Shoe Lane Workhouse. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 430.)

BROWNLOW STREET. 49, High Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Derives its name from its having been built upon the site of a house belonging to Sir William Brownlow. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

BRUTON STREET. 152, New Bond Street.
(W.I.)

Derives its name from Bruton in Somersetshire, formerly the seat of Lord John Berkeley of Stratton. Here for many years lived Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose house is said to have been so often beset by bailiffs as to render it necessary to provision it by lowering supplies over the railings into the area. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 54.)

BRYANSTON SQUARE. (W.I.)

So called from Bryanstone in Dorsetshire, the seat of Lord Portman, the ground-landlord. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 408.)

BUCKINGHAM STREET. 37, Strand.
(W.C.2.)

So called from the Duke of Buckingham, who lived here at York House. York Stairs, or Water Gate, at the bottom of this street, will give some idea of the beauty of the building, of which this is now the sole remnant. This gate has been universally admired, and pronounced to be the most perfect piece of building that does honour to the name of Inigo Jones. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 138.)

Samuel Pepys lived here in 1684. In a house opposite, Peter the Great resided when in England. Here, after rowing about the Thames, watching the boat-building, this

brave half-savage used to return and spend his rough evenings with Lord Caermarthen, drinking a pint of hot brandy and pepper, after endless flasks of wine. Lord Caermarthen was at this time Lord President of the Council, and had been appointed Peter's cicerone by King William. (Thornbury's *Haunted London*, p. 135.)

A tablet marks the house No. 15, where Dickens had rooms at the top of the house. Later William Black lived in the same rooms.

Lord Bacon was born at York House. Fielding lived in this street in 1735, and Coleridge completed his translation of *Wallenstein* here. Other noted residents are Dr. Wollaston, Stansfield, Clarkson, William Etty, etc.

BUCKLERSBURY. City, 80, Cheapside. (E.C.4.)

So named from a manor and tenements pertaining to one Buckle, who dwelt there, and kept his courts. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 259.)

Was a noted place for grocers and apothecaries, drugsters and farriers. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 75.)

BUDGE ROW. City, Watling Street. (E.C.4.)

"Was spelt Begerow in 1376. So called of Budge fur" (lambs' skins) "and the Skinners dwelling there." (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 250.)

BULSTRODE STREET. Manchester Square.
(W.1.)

Name derived from the family seat of the Dukes of Portland. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 43.)

BUNHILL FIELDS. Finsbury. (E.C.1.)

Bonhill was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on a deposit made of "more than 1,000 cartloads of bones removed from the charnel of old St. Paul's," which, it is believed, gave rise to the name of Bonehill, or Bunhill Fields. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 75.)

Amongst eminent persons who lie buried here are: John Bunyan; Dr. Watts; Daniel Defoe and his second wife; Goodwin, Oliver Cromwell's physician; Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, Lord Deputy Fleetwood, who married Ireton's widow; Susannah Wesley, mother of John and Charles Wesley; Blake, the painter and poet; Thomas Stothard, author of the *Canterbury Pilgrimage*; Thomas Hardy, who, in company with John Horne Tooke, was tried for treason. Milton lived in Bunhill Row when in reduced circumstances.

BURLINGTON GARDENS. Old Bond Street.
(S.W.1.)

Named from the Earls of Burlington and Cork. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 58.)

BURNABY STREET. Chelsea. (S.W.10.)

Named after a brother of Admiral Sir William Burnaby, who lived for some time

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in the neighbourhood. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton ed. Besant, p. 54.)

BURY STREET. St. James's. (S.W.1.)

Properly Berry Street. Named from the ground-landlord, one Berry, a half-pay officer *temp.* Charles I. He died in 1733, aged about 100 years. Swift, Steele, Crabbe, and Thomas Moore occasionally lodged in Bury Street. Swift paid for a first-floor, a dining-room and bed-chamber, eight shillings a week. "Plaguey dear!" (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 481.)

C

CADOGAN PLACE. 162, Sloane Street. (S.W.1.)

So called after Charles Cadogan, second Baron Cadogan of Oakley. Mrs. Jordan, the actress, lived at No. 3 (now No. 30), Lord Macaulay was another resident, and William Wilberforce died at No. 44 in 1833. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. i, p. 316.)

CADOGAN SQUARE. Chelsea. (S.W.1.)

Named from the Earls of Cadogan. This square is very modern, and stands on part of the site of Princes' Cricket-ground. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 64.)

CADOGAN STREET. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

This street contains St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Two oil-paintings on the pillars at the entrance to the church are by

Westlake. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 63.)

CALE STREET. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Named after one Judith Cale, a benefactor to the parish. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 63.)

CAMBERWELL GROVE. Camberwell. (S.E.5.)

Joseph Chamberlain was born here. In an ancient thatched house William Black, the novelist, at one time resided. There he wrote *Madcap Violet*.

CAMPDEN HILL. Kensington. (W.8.)

John Leech lived at 6, The Terrace, and the Rev. H. F. Cary and Dean Swift lived at Gravel Pits. Lord Macaulay died at Holly Lodge.

CAMOMILE STREET. City, 104, Bishopsgate. (E.C.3.)

There is no indication as to the origin of the name. It suggests that the land immediately within the wall was waste and unbuilt on, and was covered with that hardy herb (camomile) which springs up so readily on unoccupied land.

The houses on the north side are on the site of the old Wall of London, and in excavations made for the foundations of warehouses in the street a bastion and other portions of the wall have been found, partly of Roman construction. (Harben's *Dictionary of London*, p. 120.)

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CANNON ROW. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

According to Stow, it derives its name from the Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel, who were anciently lodged here; while others seem inclined to trace it to a branch, or channel, of the Thames, which in former times ran between the north end of the Row and Privy Gardens. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 168.)

CANNON STREET. City. (E.C.4.)

A corruption of Canwick, or Candlewick Street, which took its name from being the abode of candle-makers. In this street also, many weavers of woollen cloth were settled in business, having been brought from Flanders by Edward III, and their meetings were held in the churchyard of St. Lawrence Poultney.

Here, attached to the wall of St. Swithin's Church, is the famous London Stone. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 381.)

CANONBURY. (N.1.)

Named from Canons'-bury (*bury* being synonymous with *burgh*, a dwelling), the country house of the Prior and the Canons of St. Bartholomew.

Canonbury Tower, now a ruin, is believed to have been built by Sir John Spencer of Crosby Place. For many years it was used as a lodging-house. Amongst its tenants was Ephraim Chambers, whose *Cyclopædia* originated all the modern cyclopædias in

HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON 47

English and other European languages. Chambers died at Canonbury in 1740, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Here lodged Newbery, the bookseller, in whose rooms Goldsmith often lay concealed from his creditors. Here the *Vicar of Wakefield* was written.

CARBURTON STREET. Great Portland Street. (W.1.)

Named after a village in Northamptonshire.

CAREY STREET. Lincoln's Inn. (W.C.2.)

Named after Nicholas Carey (*temp.* Charles I). Blackstone was living in this street when he wrote his *Commentaries*. Lord Eldon, when Mr. John Scott, and a young married man, also lived in this street. Here also is King's College Hospital. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. i, p. 327.)

Here also are Bankruptcy Buildings.

CARLISLE STREET. Lambeth. (S.E.1.)

Named from a Bishop of Carlisle.

CARLISLE STREET. 1, Soho Square. (W.1.)

Here was built, *temp.* James II, Carlisle House, formerly the mansion of the Dowager Lady Carlisle. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 446.)

CARLOS PLACE. Grosvenor Square. (W.1.)

Formerly Charles Street, renamed in 1892. William Whitehead, the Poet Laureate, died here in 1785. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 41.)

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CARLTON GARDENS. St. James's Park.
(S.W.1.) See *infra*.

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE. St. James's
Park. (S.W.1.)

Stands on the site of a royal residence, Carlton House, which was built in 1709, and sold in 1732 to Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. From this time it was occasionally that Prince's residence. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 108.)

CASTLE STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Here, at No. 6, Dr. Johnson lived in the days of his distress. Barry, the painter, lived at No. 36. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 46.)

CATHERINE STREET. 346, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Name derived from Catherine, consort of Charles II. Here lived John Denley, a bookseller, who amassed a notable collection of the works of alchemists, cabalists, and astrologers. Here Gay wrote his *Trivia*. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 31.)

CAVENDISH SQUARE. Holles Street, Oxford
Street. (W.1.)

Derived its name from Henrietta Cavendish, daughter and heiress of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Was built about 1718. No. 32 was successively the residence of two eminent painters, George Romney and Sir Martin Archer Shee. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 43.)

The square was laid out about 1717, the whole of the north side being taken by the "Grand Duke" of Chandos, who proposed to build here a palatial residence, and to purchase all the property between Cavendish Square and his palace of Canons at Edgeware, so that he might ride from town to country *through his own estate*. In the British Museum is a view of the mansion, designed by John Price; the wings of the palace only were built, one being a large mansion at the corner of Harley Street, the other a corresponding mansion at the corner of Chandos Street. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 748.)

CHALK FARM. St. Pancras. (N.W.1.)

Name corrupted from the old village of Chalcot, where once was a noted tea-garden. This was the "White House," to which, in 1678, the body of Sir Edmund Godfrey was carried after it had been found about two fields distant upon the south side of Primrose Hill. Several duels have been fought here: here John Scott (of the *London Magazine*) was shot by Mr. Christie, February 16, 1821; and here the poet Moore and Jeffrey of the *Edinburgh Review* met in 1806. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 18.)

CHANCERY LANE. 102, Fleet Street.
(W.C.2.)

The name is a corruption of Chancellor's Lane, which was built in the reign of Henry

III. It was so dirty, and so full of deep ruts and holes in the reign of Edward I, that John Briton, the *custos* of London, ordered it to be barred up to prevent its being used as a thoroughfare, "and that no harm might happen to persons passing that way." In the year 1632 Izaak Walton, the famous angler, lived here, carrying on the business of a milliner-sempster, or dealer in shirts.

In a house now no more, which abutted upon Serjeants' Inn, was born the poet Abraham Cowley. His father was a grocer in Chancery Lane. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 259-61.)

CHANGE ALLEY. City, Cornhill. (E.C.3.)

At No. 3 stood the famous Garraway's Coffee-house, where tea was first retailed at from 16 to 50 shillings per pound. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 265.)

CHARING CROSS. Strand. (S.W.1.)

Derived from *charrynge*, a "turning" or "bend." In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this was a country road, bounded by a wall on the south towards the park, and on the north by a row of trees, all beyond it for miles being enclosed fields. It remained nearly in the same state until the time of Charles II. Charing Cross was for many centuries a place of punishment, and its pillory was among the most famous of the many that formerly stood in London. Among many notorious persons who underwent that

degradation in this place was Titus Oates, for his well-known perjuries. Here, in the reign of Charles II, were executed Hugh Peters, chaplain of Oliver Cromwell, Scrope, Jones, Harrison, and many others of the regicides.

Horne Tooke derives the word "Charing" from the Saxon word *charan*, "to turn"; and the situation of the original village on the bend or turning of the Thames gives probability to this etymology. It took the additional name of Cross from the wooden cross set up by Edward I as a testimony of his affection for his beloved Queen Eleanor. Wherever her corpse rested on its transit from Grantham in Lincolnshire to Westminster Abbey, the King erected a cross in commemoration of her. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 82, 84, 85.)

CHARLES STREET. Berkeley Square. (W.I.)

Bulwer, the author of *Pelham*, lived here in 1841, in a small house which, as regards the furniture and fittings, was a strange medley—one drawing-room Elizabethan, with an imitation oak ceiling; another, a facsimile of a room Bulwer had seen at Pompeii, with vases, candelabra, etc., all in Pompeian style.

CHARLES STREET. Holborn. (E.C.I.)

In this street is the "Bleeding Heart" public-house, which derives its name from an old religious sign, the Pierced Heart of the

Virgin. This is close to Bleeding Heart Yard.
(*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 67.)

CHARLOTTE STREET. Fitzroy Square.
(W.I.)

In this street lived John George Morland and Richard Wilson, the famous painters.
(Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 139.)

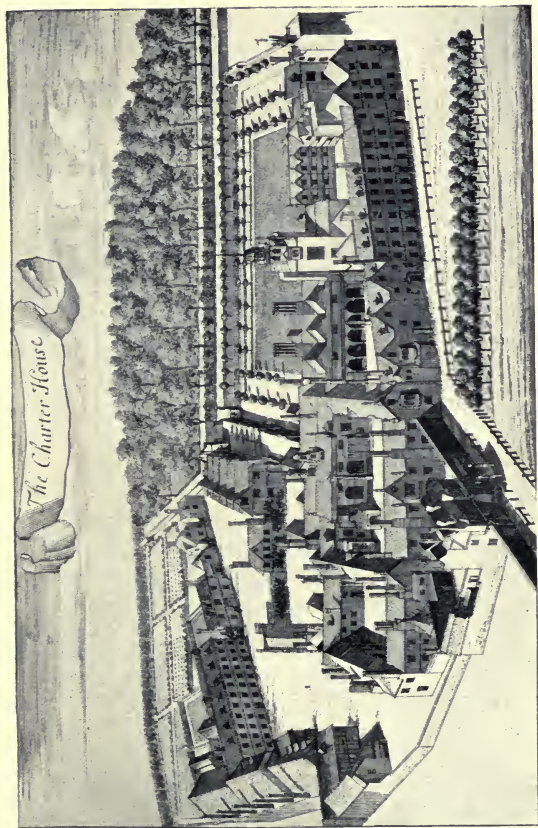
CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE. Finsbury.
(E.C.I.)

The site of this square was in part a lonely field, bearing the name of "No Man's Land." Ralph Stratford bought it as a place of burial for the victims of the pestilence in 1349, "where was buried in one year no less than 60,000 of the better sort of people" (Camden). (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 85.)

The London Charterhouse was the fourth house of the Carthusian order founded in England: "It had flourished for nearly three centuries in prosperity when the storm of the Dissolution broke upon them."

Thomas Sutton, descended from one of the most ancient families of Lincolnshire, bought Charterhouse of Lord Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and second son of the Duke of Norfolk, for £13,000, and petitioned King James and the Parliament for leave and licence to endow the present hospital in 1609. Letters patent for the hospital were issued in June 1611.

Sutton's scheme was for a hospital for



THE CHARTERHOUSE.

poor men (who had at one time been householders) and a free school for the teaching and maintenance of poor children and scholars.

The original school was removed to Godalming in 1872. The Poor Brothers remain. They dine in the Great Hall, and attend prayers twice a day. They receive £36 a year, have comfortable rooms rent free, and are required to wear, when in bounds, a long black cloak. The works of Thackeray, who was educated here, abound in references to "Grey Friars," as he calls Charterhouse.

The register contains the names of numerous pupils afterwards illustrious in various departments of public life. Among these may be noted Richard Lovelace, Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, John Wesley, Sir William Blackstone, Lord Ellenborough, General Havelock, Sir Henry Russell, William Makepeace Thackeray, John Leech, etc., etc. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, pp. 385-6, 398-402.)

CHEAPSIDE. City. (E.C.2.)

Name derived from *chepe*, "a market," formerly called Westcheap. From the Poultry to St. Paul's, famous for its Ridings, its Eleanor Cross, its Conduit, and its Standard, the ancient Guildhall near by, and the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Bow Church), built in the reign of William the Conqueror. In a large house nearly opposite the church was

born Thomas à Becket. The Mercers' Chapel (Mercers' Hall), of which Company Queen Elizabeth was free, stands on the site. Cheapside was then called "the Beauty of London," and was famed for "its noted store of goldsmiths, linen-drappers, haberdashers," etc. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, p. 112.)

Cheapside has been from time immemorial the most important market of the City.

In the house now numbered 77, almost opposite Ironmonger Lane, Keats lived with his brother in 1816, and here he wrote some of his famous sonnets.

CERRY GARDEN STREET. Bermondsey. (S.E.16.)

Built on a cherry garden which was a place of public resort in the days of the Stuarts. It is mentioned by Pepys in his *Diary* under date June 15, 1664: "To Greenwich, and so to the Cherry Gardens, and thence by water, singing finely, to the bridge, and there landed." Charles Dickens, too, speaks of the place in one of his works. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. vi, p. 130.)

CHESTER PLACE. Euston Road. (N.W.1.)

Charles Dickens lived here for a time, and here his fifth son was born.

CHESTER SQUARE. Pimlico. (S.W.1.)

So called in honour of the Marquess of Westminster, whose seat, Eaton Hall, is situated near Chester. At No. 24 died, in 1851, Mrs.

Shelley, author of *Frankenstein*, and widow of the poet Shelley. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. i, p. 387.)

CHESTERFIELD STREET. 16, Curzon Street.
(W.1.)

This street took its name from Chesterfield House, built in the reign of George II.

Here resided for many years the witty George Selwyn. Here also, at No. 4, lived the celebrated George (Beau) Brummell. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 38.)

CHEYNE ROW. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Said to be named from a Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, Viscount Cheyne.

Here for many years resided one of Britain's deepest and sincerest thinkers, Thomas Carlyle. His house is about the middle, numbered 24 (formerly 5). Beneath a medallion portrait on the wall is inscribed "Thomas Carlyle lived at 24, Cheyne Row, 1834-81." The house has been acquired by trustees and is open to anyone on the payment of one shilling. It contains various Carlylean relics, and attracts visitors from all parts of the world. Here came to see him Leigh Hunt, who lived only in the next street, and Emerson from across the Atlantic. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 35.)

CHEYNE WALK. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Faces a garden in which there is a statue of Carlyle in bronze. This locality is associated with many famous men. Here lived

Sir Richard Steele and Sir James Northcote, R.A.

In this part there was a very old inn bearing the name "The Magpie and Stump." It was a quaint old structure and the courtleet and court-baron held sittings in it. Destroyed by fire in 1886, it is now replaced by a very modern house of the same name.

Somewhere on the site of these houses stood what was known as the New Manor House, built by Henry VIII as part of the jointure of Queen Catherine Parr, who afterwards lived here with her fourth husband, Thomas Seymour, the Lord High Admiral. Here the young Princess Elizabeth came to stay with her stepmother, and also poor little Lady Jane Grey at the age of eleven. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, pp. 25-34.)

Many famous artists and authors have resided in Cheyne Walk, as J. W. M. Turner, Daniel Maclise, George Eliot, Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, George Meredith, and Swinburne.

CHICHESTER RENTS. 84, Chancery Lane.
(W.C.2.)

Built on the site of the old town mansion of the Bishops of Chichester.

CHISWELL STREET. Finsbury. (E.C.1.)

Said to have derived its name from a well of excellent water, denominated *Choice Well*. This street is celebrated for the extensive foundry established by Mr. Caslon for the

manufacture of printing type. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

CHRIST CHURCH PASSAGE. City, 91, Newgate Street. (E.C.1.)

Here stood probably the first house for genteel accommodation in eating known in the metropolis. It was opened by the once famous Pontack, soon after the great Revolution in 1688. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 319.)

CHRIST CHURCH ROAD. Hampstead. (N.W.)

Was formerly called Green Man Lane, from the public-house of that name at the foot.

The church (from which it is now named) stands at a great elevation, and has a high spire, which forms a landmark far and wide. It was built by Sir Gilbert Scott, consecrated in 1852 and enlarged in 1882. (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, p. 15.)

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. Newgate Street. (E.C.1.)

Known as the Bluecoat School, Christ's Hospital was founded in 1553, by Edward VI, the well-known dress worn by the boys being designed by the young monarch.

The school having been removed to Horsham, the buildings in Newgate Street were pulled down in 1904. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Charles Lamb, and Leigh Hunt

were educated at Christ's Hospital, also Samuel Richardson, and many other famous men.

CHURCH LANE. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Dean Swift once lodged here; and his friend Atterbury, who first had a house facing the Embankment, afterwards came and lived opposite to him. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, p. 44.)

CHURCH STREET. Soho. (W.1.)

"Think of the diabolical Marat living quietly and writing scientific treatises in this street!" (Salaman's *London Past and Present*, p. 117.)

CITY ROAD. (E.C.1.)

This road, described as "the finest about London, with a footpath on each side and well lighted," running from Islington to Old Street, was opened in June 1761, the Doghouse Bar being at the same time demolished. (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 4.)

John Wesley lived at No. 47, opposite his chapel, and here he died in 1791. His grave is behind the chapel. His funeral was attended by Samuel Rogers, amongst many others.

CLARE MARKET. Westminster. (W.C.2.)

Named after the Earls of Clare, who lived in the neighbourhood. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 327.)

CLARGES STREET. 84, Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Named from being the site of Clarges House, the residence of Sir Walter Clarges. At No. 12 the great actor Edmund Kean lived from 1816 to 1824. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 6.)

CLEMENT'S INN. 263, Strand. (W.C.2)

An Inn of Chancery belonging to the Inner Temple, said to stand nearly on the site of an ancient hostelry, or inn, erected in the reign of King Ethelred for the accommodation of the pilgrims who visited St. Clement's Well, whose waters were supposed to be peculiarly efficacious in the cure of cutaneous and other disorders. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 326.)

CLERKENWELL. Finsbury. (E.C.1.)

Named from a well around which the parish clerks were wont to assemble to act Scripture plays. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 236.)

CLEVELAND ROW AND SQUARE. (S.W.1.)

Named after the Duchess of Cleveland, one of the many favourites of King Charles II. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 35.)

At No. 5, Cleveland Row, lived the wit Theodore Hook. George Selwyn died here in 1791. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 75.)

CLIFFORD STREET. 16, New Bond Street. (W.1.)

Named after Elizabeth Clifford, daughter of the last Earl of Cumberland. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 58.)

CLIFFORD'S INN. 187, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Named from the ancient family of Clifford, its former possessors, It was demised in the year 1337 by the widow of Robert de Clifford to students of the common law at the yearly rent of £10. It was in the hall of this Inn that the judges sat after the Great Fire of 1666 to determine causes arising out of that calamity. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 263.)

George Dyer, the friend of Elia, lived in Clifford's Inn. Samuel Butler, author of *Erewhon*, etc., lived at No. 15 for thirty-eight years.

CLIPSTONE STREET. Fitzroy Square.
(W.I.)

Named after a village in Nottinghamshire.

CLOTH FAIR. West Smithfield. (E.C.1.)

The ancient rendezvous of Italian and Flemish cloth merchants.

COCKSPUR STREET. Charing Cross.
(S.W.1.)

In this street, where the road branches off into Pall Mall East, stands the equestrian statue of George III. It was erected in 1837. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 62.)

COLD HARBOUR. Poplar. (E.14.)

Here, in the reign of Edward III, stood Poultney Inn, the magnificent mansion of Sir John Poultney, four times Lord Mayor of London. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 230.)

HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON 61

COLEMAN STREET. City, Gresham Street.
(E.C.2.)

Is said to derive its name from one Robert Coleman, either the owner of the property or the builder of the street. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 377.)

Oliver Cromwell and some of his supporters are said to have met at a hostelry in this street.

COLLEGE HILL. City, Thames Street.
(E.C.4.)

So called from a college dedicated to St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by the famous Sir Richard Whittington, three times Lord Mayor of London. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 236.)

COMPTON STREET. Clerkenwell. (E.C.1.)

Built on the site of what was formerly the London residence of the Comptons, Earls of Northampton. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 73.)

CONDUIT STREET. 201, Regent Street.
(W.1.)

So called from the city conduit which carried water from the Tyburn to Cheapside. Charles James Fox (who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1782) was born in this street. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 26.)

CORK STREET. Old Bond Street. (W.1.)

Named from the Earls of Burlington and Cork. Here died Dr. Arbuthnot, the physi-

cian of Queen Anne. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 58.)

CORNHILL. City. (E.C.3.)

Stow says: "It [Cornhill] was named of a cornmarket time out of mind there holden."

Cornhill has been the site of the Merchants' Exchange for nearly three centuries.

At No. 15, Cornhill, is Birch's, the cook and confectioner's, probably the oldest shop of its class in the metropolis. This business was established in the reign of George I by a Mr. Horton, who was succeeded by Mr. Lucas Birch, who was not only a famous pastry-cook, but a dramatist of repute.

For some ten years Daniel Defoe kept a hosier's shop here—in Freeman's Court (not now in existence). On the charge of writing a "scandalous and seditious pamphlet" entitled *The Shortest Way with Dissenters* he was pilloried before the Royal Exchange in 1703.

At 65, Cornhill, in 1860, Messrs Smith & Elder commenced the *Cornhill Magazine*, with Thackeray as editor. Of this house, Thackeray wrote to a friend: "Our storehouse being in Cornhill, we date and name our magazine from its place of publication."

Where No. 41 now stands was born Thomas Gray, author of what many think the finest poem in the language, the famous "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard."

COVENT GARDEN. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Or "Convent Garden," derives its name from occupying the site of what was anciently a vast garden, belonging to the Abbey and Convent of Westminster, which extended as far west as St. Martin's Church. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 333.)

This has been a market for fruit and vegetables, the finest in England, ever since the year 1634, when Francis, Earl of Bedford, cleared away the old buildings and began the formation of a new and handsome square. Inigo Jones was the architect. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 154.)

At the Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was buried Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*. A monument was erected in Westminster Abbey to Butler's memory forty-one years after his death. John Walcot (Peter Pindar) was also buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. The church was burned down in 1786, and no traces of these graves now remain. Among other celebrated persons buried here are Sir Peter Lely (who had a house near by, where he lived in great magnificence); Dr. Arne, Wycherley and Sothorn, the dramatists, Macklin, etc.

COVENTRY STREET. 1, Wardour Street.
(W.1.)

So named from Coventry House, the residence of Henry Coventry, Secretary of State, son of Lord Keeper Coventry, who died

here in 1686 ; a noted gaming-house stood upon this spot at the beginning of the seventeenth century. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 68.)

The large house at the east end of this street was formerly Hamlet's, the silversmith and jeweller. Hamlet married a daughter of Thomas Clark, " King of Exeter Change," who died worth half a million of money. But Hamlet was an unfortunate speculator. Among his losses may be reckoned the building of the Princess's Theatre in Oxford Street. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. i, p. 165.)

COWLEY STREET. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Named from Cowley in Middlesex, where Booth, the actor, resided. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 822.)

CRANBOURN ALLEY. Leicester Square. (W.C.2.)

Here Hogarth, the painter, was apprenticed to a goldsmith for the purpose of learning the art of silver-plate engraving. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 320.)

CRANE COURT. City, 174, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

This has long been a sort of nursery for newspapers. In a basement of one of the houses were printed the early numbers of *Punch*. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 297.)



CRIPPLEGATE.



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CRAVEN STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

No. 7 in this street is celebrated for having once been the residence of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who from the lower walks of life rose to be one of the founders of the United States of America. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

CREED LANE. City, 9, Ludgate Hill. (E.C.4.)

Takes its name from its proximity to St. Paul's Cathedral. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 194.)

CRIPPLEGATE. City. (E.C.1.)

Cripplegate dates from 1010, in which year the body of King Edmund the Martyr was carried into London through this entrance. (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. i, p. 17.)

The Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, is most generally visited as being the burial-place of Milton; but here also lie buried Sir Martin Frobisher and Foxe of *The Book of Martyrs* fame; and here, in 1620, Oliver Cromwell married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier.

CROMWELL ROAD. South Kensington. (S.W.5.)

Said to be named from the house of Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, which stood here.

CROOKED LANE. King William Street. (E.C.4.)

So called from its winding character.

66 HISTORIC STREETS OF LONDON

CROSBY SQUARE. City, 34, Bishopsgate.
(E.C.3.)

Takes its name from Crosby Place, which was built in the reign of Edward IV, on ground rented from Alice Ashfield, Prioress of the adjoining convent of St. Helen's. The founder was Sir John Crosby, whose monument is still a conspicuous object in St. Helen's Church. Crosby Place was purchased about 1516 by Sir Thomas More, and here he is supposed to have written his *Utopia* and his *Life of Richard the Third*. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, pp. 390, 391-3.)

In February 1860, Henry Irving read "Virginius" at Crosby Hall (now re-erected at Chelsea). This was the great actor's first public appearance in London. (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 224.)

Charles Dickens also gave public readings at Crosby Hall.

CROSS STREET. Holborn. (E.C.1.)

In this street there is an old charity school, with stuccoed figures of a charity boy and girl on the frontage.

Whiston, the friend of Sir Isaac Newton, lived here, and here Edward Irving first displayed his powers of preaching. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 67.)

CROWN COURT. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

So named from Rose and Crown Court, where for many years a tavern stood bearing that sign. The rose was, of course, the

Tudor badge. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 65.)

CROWN OFFICE ROW. Temple. (E.C.4.)

Here was Lamb's birthplace, and here Thackeray had chambers. (Salaman's *London Past and Present*, p. 115.)

CRUTCHED FRIARS. City, Mark Lane. (E.C.3.)

Derives its name from being on the site of the ancient monastery of *Crouched* or *Crossed* Friars, founded in 1298. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 299.) —

CULLUM STREET. City. 135, Fenchurch Street. (E.C.3.)

So called from a knight of that name, who was owner of the property. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

CURSITOR STREET. 38, Chancery Lane. (E.C.2.)

Lord Eldon, in the early part of his career, lived here. "Here was my first perch," he said. "How often have I run down to Fleet Market with sixpence in my hand to buy sprats for supper!" (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 262.)

CURTAIN ROAD. Shoreditch. E.C.2.)

Formerly called Holywell Street. In this street (the site of the Curtain Theatre, said to have been the oldest building erected for scenic exhibitions in London), lived and died Richard Burbage, the fellow-actor and friend of Shakespeare. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 418.)

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Takes its name from one of the oldest London theatres. James Burbage began to build a theatre here in 1576, and it was opened the same year. It was called by the name of The Theatre, as it was the very first of its kind in London. Plays were at that time forbidden in the City, and the site for the theatre was consequently chosen without, but near to, the City walls, and it was easy of access from Finsbury Fields by a footpath following the course of the present Holywell Row.

Later Burbage built a second playhouse, The Curtain, on or near the spot where the present St. James's Church stands.

Shakespeare took part in the dramas at The Curtain. His play *Romeo and Juliet* is said to have been first produced at this theatre. (*Shoreditch*, Besant, etc., p. 9.)

CURZON STREET. Mayfair. (W.1.)

Derives its name from the Curzons, Earls Howe, whose property it was built on. In this street lived Pope's friend, Lord Marchmont. At No. 16 lived the distinguished physician Sir Henry Hallford. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 37.)

Smollett lodged here in 1746. Lord Beaconsfield died here at No. 19. Thackeray's "Becky Sharp" and "Colonel Rawdon Crawley" came to No. 201 after the Waterloo Campaign. This is the house where "Lord Steyne" made love to "Becky," with the

result described in *Vanity Fair*. At No. 8 (still standing) lived the Misses Berry, the friends of Horace Walpole. Thackeray was a frequent visitor at No. 8.

D

DACRE STREET. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Name derived from a Lord Dacre, who owned property here. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 183.)

DANVERS STREET. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Stands on the site of a house and garden once belonging to Sir John Danvers, and named after him.

DARTMOUTH STREET. Westminster.

(S.W.1.)

So called out of compliment to William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth (the annotator of Burnet), whose house in 1708 was in Queen Square, Westminster. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. i, p. 490.)

DAVIES STREET. 30, Berkeley Square. (W.1.)

Takes its name either from Miss Mary Davies, who is said to have lived in an old house at the corner of Bourdon Street, or from Sir Thomas Davies, to whom Hugh Audley left his property. It is very narrow at its northern end, where it forms a prolongation of South Molton Lane, an old street known in 1708 as Shug Lane. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 18.)

DEAN STREET. Soho. 89, Oxford Street.
(W.1.)

Named in compliment to Bishop Compton, Dean of St. Paul's. (Smith's *Streets of London*.)

DEAN'S YARD. 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster. (S.W.1.)

In Dean's Yard Mrs. Barbara Charlotte Lenox, daughter of General Lenox, died in great distress, and was buried with the common soldiery in the further ground of the Broadway Chapel. She was the authoress of *The Female Quixote*, *Shakespeare Illustrated*, etc. "Dined yesterday," says Dr. Johnson, "at Mrs. Garrick's, with Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Hannah Moore, and Miss Fanny Burney. Three such women are not to be found: I know not where I could find a fourth, except Mrs. Lenox, who is superior to them all."

Samuel, the elder brother of Charles Wesley, was usher in Westminster School, and lived in Dean's Yard. His house was his brother's resort while in town. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 88).

DENMARK PLACE. 138, Charing Cross Road. (W.C.2.)

This was once Dudley Court, and the house here with a garden was given by the Duchess of Dudley as a rectory for the parish. Dudley Court or Row was built on the site of the house previous to 1722. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 18.)

DESBOROUGH STREET. Harrow Road.

(W.2.)

Named from Desborough, the residence of John Desborough (or Desbrowe), Oliver Cromwell's brother-in-law.

DEVEREUX COURT. 213, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Derives its name from the mansion of the ill-fated Thomas Devereux, Earl of Essex, which stood upon its site. In this court was the well-known "Grecian" Coffee-house, one of the oldest in London, a favourite resort of Oliver Goldsmith. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 321.)

DEVONSHIRE COURT. Bishopsgate.

(E.C.2.)

Derives its name from having been the site of the London residence of the Cavendishes, Earls (now Dukes) of Devonshire. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 415.)

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE. Bishopsgate.

(E.C.2.)

Named from the Earls of Devonshire having lived here in a mansion previously possessed by the Earl of Oxford. Here Murray and Dockwra set up the Penny Post in 1680. Murray also introduced the Club of Commerce (one of a trade); and at Devonshire House he opened a Bank of Credit, where money-bills were advanced upon goods deposited. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 748.)

DEVONSHIRE STREET. Bishopsgate.
(E.C.2.)

This occupies what was originally a single house, with pleasure-gardens, bowling-greens, etc., formed by Jasper Fisher. This mansion, so largely and elegantly constructed by a man of no property or figure in life, obtained for it the name of "Fisher's Folly." After the ruin of its vain projector, it had a quick succession of owners, coming eventually to the noble family of Cavendish. William, the second Earl of Devonshire, died in it about the year 1628. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

DEVONSHIRE TERRACE. Marylebone.
(W.1.)

Named after the Dukes of Devonshire. Here Charles Dickens once resided.

DORRINGTON STREET. Holborn. (E.C.1.)

Here resided Carey, the composer of "Sally in our Alley." (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 76.)

DORSET COURT. Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Here the great philosopher John Locke resided in 1689, and from here he dates the dedication to his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 241.)

DOUGHTY STREET. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Here Charles Dickens lived in the earlier days of his popularity, when as yet he was only "Boz" to the public. While here he

wrote in a letter to a friend: "I always pay my taxes when they won't wait any longer, in order to get a bad name in the parish, and so to escape all 'honours.'" (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 551.)

DOVER STREET. 68A, Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Derives its name from having been built on the property of Henry Jermyn, Baron Dover. On the east side lived the amiable philosopher John Evelyn. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 12.)

DOWGATE. City. (E.C.4.)

An ancient wharf, or port of the Saxons. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 234.)

The hall of the Skinners' Company is on Dowgate Hill. The company was incorporated in the year 1327, and is of great note in the annals of London. Close by Dowgate was a place called the Tower Royal, supposed to have been founded by Henry I, and inhabited, according to Stow, by King Stephen. It must have been a place of great strength, for when the rebels under Wat Tyler had made themselves masters of the Tower, and forced from thence the Archbishop of Canterbury and every other victim to their barbarity, this place remained secure. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 380.)

DOWN STREET. 116, Piccadilly. (W.1.)

On the site of this street stood Mr. Deane's school, where Pope was educated. The

north end was called Carrington Place (1774) until 1867. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 46.)

DOWNING STREET. Whitehall. (S.W.1.)

Derives its name from Sir George Downing, Secretary to the Treasury in the reign of Charles II. Here stands the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, conferred by George II on his favourite minister, Sir Robert Walpole, and on his successors in that high office for ever. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 165.)

DRURY LANE. Aldwych. (W.C.2.)

Originally Via de Aldwych, indicating a small dependency of Saxon London, Drury Lane derives its name from the once important family of the Drurys, who had a house here. At one time a street of the first fashion and the promenade of nobles, its world-wide fame is really due to its succession of famous theatres. The first, called the Phoenix, was built before 1617. This is said to have formerly been a cockpit, which was apparently destroyed by the mob in the year mentioned and rebuilt. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 195.)

The following brief history of the Drury Lane theatres is extracted from the "Souvenir" presented to the audience at the opening of the present reconstructed Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and may be taken as authoritative:

"Opened, May 7, 1663, under Royal Let-



DRURY LANE THEATRE DURING THE FIRE OF FEBRUARY 24, 1809.

ters Patent granted to Thomas Killigrew by Charles II. Rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren and reopened March 26, 1674. Rebuilt from a design by Henry Holland and reopened March 12, 1794. Rebuilt by Benjamin Wyatt and reopened October 10, 1812. Partially rebuilt 1894, 1904, and 1908. Fourth theatre, with entirely new auditorium, reopened April 1922.

"He would be a bold man who would attempt to write the complete story of Drury Lane—such a literary feat has always been regarded as impossible. . . . Few historians of the stage have been more intimately associated with Old Drury than Mr. Austin Brereton. From his entrancing epitome the following facts have been culled.

"The second Charles, returning to England after an exile of nearly nine years, was on the eve of landing at Dover. . . . Fortunately for himself and for the readers of this veracious chronicle, the immortal diarist, Samuel Pepys, was a member of the jovial band. . . . Walking upon the decks, all the afternoon, were "persons of honour, among others, Thomas Killigrew (a merry droll, but a gentleman of great esteem with the King), who told us many merry stories." . . . Thomas was a page of honour, when he was twenty-one, to Charles I. . . . It is evident that he was one of the early friends of Charles II, for in 1647 he was with the Prince in Paris. He represented Charles in Venice

in 1651. On returning to England with the King he was appointed Groom of the Bed-chamber to His Majesty. . . . Thus it came about that Killigrew was entrusted by Charles with the patent for Drury Lane.

“ ‘ Killigrew’s company performed from November 8, 1660, in a temporary building which had been transformed from a famous tennis-court which stood within the precincts of Clare Market. . . . in Bear Yard, between Vere Street . . . and Lincoln’s Inn Fields. Killigrew, finding the premises too small for his purpose, entered into arrangements for the erection of a suitable playhouse. . . . The land secured was . . . in Vinegar Yard. Here was built the first Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and on this site, with sundry additions, which now extend to Drury Lane, the four theatres which have added so much lustre to the English theatre have stood. . . . Be it, then, set down that the first Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, was opened on May 7, 1663, and that the first play performed there was *The Humorous Lieutenant*, by Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher. . . .

“ ‘ In January 1672 the first theatre . . . was destroyed by fire. . . . The new theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren, at a cost of £4,000, was opened on March 26, 1674. . . . In November 1682 the King’s and the Duke of York’s companies, the latter with Betterton at their head, were amalgamated. . . . The chief members of Killigrew’s original

company retired about this time, so that the great actor of the age, Betterton, was left in undisputed sway of Drury Lane. . . .

“ ‘Most notorious of all’ (of the King’s company) ‘was Eleanor Gwyn, whose association with the theatre began when she sold oranges in the pit. Thence she was promoted to the stage of the King’s house. Born in 1650, she made her first appearance, fifteen years later, as Cydaria in *The Indian Emperor*. . . . Her last original character was Almahide in Dryden’s *Conquest of Granada*. She spoke the Prologue to this play in a straw hat as large as a cartwheel. . . . Charles II was present and was convulsed with laughter.’

“ After the death of Charles II and of Killigrew, ‘the vicissitudes of the players were varied and serious until in 1711 three actor-managers, Robert Wilks, Thomas Doggett, and Colley Cibber came into control. . . . It was Doggett who founded, in 1716, . . . the annual prize for a rowing competition for Thames watermen”—Doggett’s Coat and Badge. “The most famous member of the triumvirate was Cibber. . . . The middle of the eighteenth century witnessed the coming as manager at Drury Lane of David Garrick and the beginning of nearly thirty years of prosperity for the old house. From Garrick we pass to . . . Richard Brinsley Sheridan. His management began in 1777 and lasted until 1809. John Hender-

son, Mrs. Siddons, John Philip Kemble, and Dora Jordan were among the celebrated actors who appeared in the second Drury Lane under Sheridan. . . . The third theatre . . . was opened March 12, 1794. . . . Kemble as Macbeth, Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth, and Charles Kemble . . . formed a fine constellation for the opening of this gorgeous establishment. . . . It was destroyed by fire on February 24, 1809.

“In the story of the fourth theatre the most momentous event during its early period was the first appearance in London of Edmund Kean as Shylock. . . . William Charles Macready acted here for the first time as Virginius. . . . Two farewells, which are landmarks in the story of the English stage, were those of Macready and Henry Irving.”
(From the *Souvenir*, see *supra*.)

Drury Lane was one of the first places in London visited by the Great Plague of 1665. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 362.)

Here Nell Gwynne resided. Pepys says :
“Saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodging door in Drury Lane in her smock sleeves and bodice. . . . A mighty pretty creature.”

DUKE STREET. St. James's, Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Named after the Duke of York, afterwards James II. The infamous Lord Jeffreys lived at No. 25. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 822.)

DUKE STREET. City, Aldgate. (E.C.3.)

Originally Duke's Place ; much inhabited by Jews, whom Oliver Cromwell allowed to settle in this locality in 1650.

" Stands on the site of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, or Christ-Church, founded in 1108 by Matilda, wife of Henry I. This is said to have been the richest priory in England, and possibly for that reason was selected to be the first which was dissolved. Henry VIII granted it to Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England. By the marriage of his [Audley's] daughter and heiress, Margaret, with Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, it was conveyed into the Howard family and received the name of Duke's Place. In 1562 he [the Duke of Norfolk] rode through the city with his duchess, to his residence here, attended by a hundred horse in his livery, with his gentlemen before him in coats guarded with velvet, preceded (officially, as Earl Marshall) by the four heralds, Clarenceux, Somerset, Red Cross, and Blue Mantle. So respectable was the appearance of our antient nobility." (Penant's *Account of London*, p. 364.)

DURHAM HOUSE STREET. 64, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Takes its name from the ancient pile called Durham House, or Palace, within whose walls was celebrated with much splendour the marriage of Lady Jane Grey with Lord

Guilford Dudley. Queen Mary granted Durham Place to the see to which it originally belonged; but Elizabeth, on her accession, claimed it as one of the royal palaces, and granted the use of it to Sir Walter Raleigh, who continued to inhabit it till a short time after her death. On Raleigh's imprisonment in the Tower, Durham Place was granted by the King to Toby Matthew, Bishop of Durham, afterwards Archbishop of York.

The estate of Durham Place was purchased about the year 1760, of the Earl of Pembroke, by the Adam brothers, the architects, who built the stately terrace overlooking the river, the Adelphi, on part of the site. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 140-2.)

E

EARL STREET. Millbank, Westminster.
(S.W.1.)

Named after the Earl of Romney, who owned the property. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*.)

EARL'S COURT. Kensington. (S.W.5.)

Named after the residence of the Lords of the Manor (the Veres, Earls of Oxford), who held their courts here. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. ii, p. 1.)

EASTCHEAP. City. (E.C.3.)

Took its name from a market anciently there kept for the serving of the east part

of the City. (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. ii, p. 182.) A market at one time almost as famous as Westcheap (now Cheapside). The origin is of course *chepe*, "a market." Here were many hostelries, including the "Boar's Head" Tavern, frequented by Shakespeare and made famous for all time by him.

Famous in the olden time for those scenes of jollity, when "the cooks cried 'hot ribs of beef roasted, pies well baked, and other victuals,' with clattering of pewter pots, harp, pipe and sawtrie."

There is perhaps no spot in London which recalls so vividly to our imagination the romance of the olden time as Eastcheap. Who is there who has ever strolled along this classic ground without having pictured to himself the "Boar's Head" Tavern, such as when it resounded to the jokes and merriment of Sir John Falstaff and his boon companions?

"The character of Falstaff," says Goldsmith, in one of his charming Essays, "even with all his faults, gives me more consolation than the most studied efforts of wisdom. . . . Sure I am well able to be as merry, though not so comical as he. . . . Age, care, wisdom, reflection, begone! here's to the memory of Shakespeare, Falstaff, and all the merry men of Eastcheap! Such were the reflections that naturally arose while I sat at the 'Boar's Head' Tavern, still kept at Eastcheap. Here, by a pleasant fire, in the very

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room where old John Falstaff cracked his jokes, in the very chair which was sometimes honoured by Prince Henry, and sometimes polluted by his immoral merry companions, I sat and ruminated on the follies of youth."

The "Boar's Head" of Shakespeare, which stood in Great Eastcheap, perished in the Fire of London. A tavern bearing the same name was erected on its site, having in front of it a boar's head cut in stone with the date 1688. It was taken down in 1831, to make room for the approaches to New London Bridge. The object which most nearly marks the site of the old tavern is the statue of King William IV. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, pp. 317-18.)

EAST SMITHFIELD. City, Little Tower Hill. (E.I.)

Here Edmund Spenser, the poet, was born. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 216.)

EBURY STREET. Pimlico. (S.W.I.)

Tennyson stayed at No. 42 in this street in 1847.

ECCLESTON STREET. Buckingham Palace Road. (S.W.I.)

Named from Eccleston in Cheshire, a seat of the Dukes of Westminster.

EDEN STREET. 13, Hampstead Road. (N.W.I.)

Here were the "Adam and Eve" Tea-gardens, whence the name of Eden.

EDGWARE ROAD. Marble Arch. (W.2.)

The road to Edgware. A very ancient thoroughfare continuing Watling Street, the Roman road from London to St. Albans.

EFFRA ROAD. Brixton. (S.W.2.)

Named from the little River Effra, a stream which is not now visible.

ELM COURT. Inner Temple. (E.C.4.)

Lord Keeper Guildford first commenced practice here, and in this court the great Lord Somers had chambers. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 310.)

ELM TREE ROAD. St. John's Wood.
(N.W.8.)

Tom Hood, author of "The Dream of Eugene Aram," "The Song of the Shirt," etc., lived at No. 17 in this road, and died here in 1845. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. ii, p. 9.)

ELY PLACE. 1, Charterhouse Street, Holborn. (E.C.1.)

The site of the town-house of the Bishops of Ely. John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," died here.

ENDSLEIGH GARDENS. St. Pancras.
(W.C.1.)

Christina Rossetti at one time lived at No. 5.

ENNISMORE GARDENS. Princes Gate, Kensington Road. (S.W.7.)

Name derived from the second title, Viscount Ennismore, of the Earl of Listowel,

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who owned the land. . (Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 103.)

ESSEX COURT. Middle Temple. (E.C.4.)

Here lived another errant man of letters, at No. 5 (now rebuilt), in Richard Porson. He chose this abode to be near Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose sister he had married. We read of Porson shutting himself up in these chambers for three or four days together, admitting no visitors. He was then busy about the Grenville Homer, for which he collated the Harleian MS. of the *Odyssey*, and received for his labour but £50 and a large-paper copy. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. i, p. 201.)

ESSEX STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Stands on the site of an ancient mansion built by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, who was seized by the mob, beheaded in Cheapside, and buried beneath a heap of sand in front of the house which he had intended for the residence of the prelates belonging to the See of Exeter.

Bishop Lacy added the great hall in the reign of Henry VI, and it was called Exeter House; later it was called Leicester House; and lastly assumed the title of Essex House, from the unfortunate Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

Here, a year before he died, Dr. Johnson

formed the Essex Head Club. It was held at a tavern called the "Essex Head," kept by a man who had been a servant of Mr. Thrale. There is a new "Essex Head" on the same site now. "The terms," said Johnson, writing to Sir Joshua Reynolds, inviting him to become a member, "are lax, and the expenses light. We meet thrice a week, and he who misses forfeits twopence." Sir Joshua declined to become a member of an association so plebeian as to fine a man twopence, but the club prospered and survived its founder. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 236.)

EUSTON ROAD and SQUARE. St. Pancras.
(N. W.1.)

Named from the Earls of Euston.

EVELYN STREET. Deptford. (S.E.8.)

Named from the family of John Evelyn, the diarist.

EXETER STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Here Dr. Johnson, unfriended and almost penniless, first lived with David Garrick, when he arrived in London in 1737. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 369.)

EYRE STREET HILL. Clerkenwell Road,
Holborn. (E.C.1.)

Here, in a sponging-house, in 1806, died the celebrated painter George Morland. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 76.)

F

FAIR STREET. 196, Tooley Street, Bermondsey. (S.E.1.)

The site of the once famous Horseleydown Fair, and named from it.

In this street was born London's great benefactor Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital.

FALCON COURT. Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Took its name from an inn, the sign of the Falcon. Wynkyn de Worde, the father of printing in England, lived in Fleet Street, at his messuage or inn known by the sign of the Falcon. Whether it were the inn that stood on the site of Falcon Court is not known with certainty, but most probably it was. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 261.)

Falcon Stairs were built near the site of the "Falcon" Inn, a tavern of considerable importance said to have been the daily resort of Shakespeare and of his dramatic associates. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 428.)

FARRAR'S BUILDINGS. Inner Temple. (E.C.4.)

Here Boswell had his chambers to be near Johnson. Charles Lamb lived at No. 4. "Two rooms on the third floor and five rooms above," he writes to Coleridge, "with an inner staircase to myself, and all new painted, etc., for £30 a year. The rooms are delicious; the best look backwards into Hare Court, where there is a pump always

going ; just now it is dry. Hare Court's trees come in at the window, so that it's like living in a garden." (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. i, p. 198.)

FARRINGDON STREET. City. (E.C.4.)

Said to be named from William le Farindone.

Beneath this street is the Fleet Ditch, the at one time clear stream from which Fleet Street is named.

FEATHERSTONE BUILDINGS. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Here Sheridan brought the beautiful Miss Linley on their elopement from Bath.

FEATHERSTONE STREET. City Road. (E.C.1.)

Origin of the name unknown, but probably from a family so called. Here, however, the eccentric James Lackington, bookseller, kept shop. Mr. Lackington had a wondrous good opinion of himself, as will be seen from his *Memoirs*, written by himself, with a triple Dedication: (1) To the Public. (2) To Respectable Booksellers. (3) To Sordid Booksellers. Under an engraving of himself appears the following: "Who a few years since, began Business with five pounds ; now sells one Hundred Thousand Volumes Annually."

FENCHURCH STREET. City. (E.C.3.)

Took its name "from a fennie or moorish ground, so made by means of this borne "

(stream) "which passed through it, and therefore until this day . . . is called by the name of Langbourne." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. ii, p. 151.)

Here formerly stood Northumberland House, the residence, in the fifteenth century, of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland. In the reign of Henry VII its fine gardens were converted into bowling-alleys. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 323.)

FETTER LANE. City. (E.C.4.)

Anciently called Fewterer's Lane. Fewterers were a sort of idle and disorderly persons who frequented this neighbourhood; the word is probably slang of ancient date.

In Fetter Lane resided that celebrated leather-seller of the times of the Revolution known by the name of "Praise-God Barebones," who has bequeathed his name to one of Cromwell's Parliaments. The leather-seller had a brother known to the people as "Damned Barebones," the name he appears to have chosen for himself, viz. "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-you-you-had-been-damned Barebones," being too cumbersome. This fanatic appears to have been a man of some property. He inhabited the same house in Fetter Lane for twenty-five years, and paid a rent of £40 per annum—a very considerable rental in the seventeenth century. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 263.)

FIG TREE COURT. Inner Temple. (E.C.4.)

So called from the fig trees which once thrived there.

FINCH LANE. City, 80, Cornhill. (E.C.3.)

Formerly Finke Lane, so called of Robert Finke, who new-built the parish church of St. Benet. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 182.)

FINCHLEY NEW ROAD. (N.W.3.)

Here, at Devonshire Lodge, Tom Hood once resided.

FINSBURY. (E.C.2.)

Or Fensbury, named from its fenny ground. Finsbury appears to have been a very early locality for archery, for in the reign of Edward I there was formed a society called the Archers of Finsbury. The Royal Artillery Ground, Finsbury, was perhaps the earliest cricket-ground in London ; for here a match was played between Kent and All England in 1746. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, pp. 9-11.)

FINSBURY CIRCUS. City. (E.C.2.)

For origin, see *supra*. Here at one time stood the Bethlehem Hospital. In a Roman Catholic church here the body of Carl Maria von Weber (the composer) found a temporary resting-place.

FINSBURY SQUARE. (E.C.2.)

Built in 1789 by George Dance, R.A., on the north side of Moorfields. At the north-east corner lived the estimable Dr. Birkbeck,

the founder of Mechanics' Institutions; he died here in 1841. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 749.)

FISH STREET HILL. City. (E.C.3.)

Stow says: "So called from being one of the resorts of fishmongers."

FITCHETT'S COURT. City. (E.C.2.)

On the east side of Noble Street, City. "Fitch's Court hath pretty good houses, with inhabitants answerable. At the upper end is an old timber-house, where formerly Tichborn, sometime Alderman and Lord Mayor, dwelt. This house strangely escaped burning in the dreadful Fire of London, when all the houses round about it were quite consumed." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 121.)

FITZROY SQUARE. Tottenham Court Road. (W.1.)

Named from Charles Fitzroy, second Duke of Grafton. The east and south sides were commenced by W. and J. Adam, in 1790. On the south side lived Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., the celebrated miniature-painter. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 749.)

FLASK WALK. Hampstead. (N.W.3.)

"The Flask" Tavern in this street is on the site of one of the oldest beer-houses in Hampstead. The watch-house and public stocks stood at the upper end of the street when removed from Heath Street. It is easy to imagine that the name "Flask" originated

in the shape of the road, with its narrow neck and expanded end, but perhaps the Walk took its name from the public-house, in which case the suggested derivation would fail. (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, p. 16.)

FLEET STREET. City. (E.C.4.)

Famous for journalists and newspapers, this street is named from the creek or stream of the Fleet, upon the eastern bank of which stood the Fleet Prison, abolished and removed in 1846, after nearly eight centuries' existence. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 344.)

The Fleet Prison was a building presenting a long, gloomy, windowless wall. Founded at least as early as the reign of Richard I, it was a general court for debtors and such as were in contempt of the Courts of Chancery and Common Pleas.

The Fleet Prison was also celebrated in the eighteenth century for its disgraceful marriages. Pennant, who spoke from personal knowledge, says: "In walking along the street in my youth, on the side next this prison, I have often been tempted by the question, 'Sir, will you be pleased to walk in and be married?' Along this most lawless space was frequently hung up the sign of a male and female hand conjoined, with '*Marriages performed within*' written beneath. Our great Chancellor, Lord Hardwicke, put these demons to flight, and saved

thousands from the misery and disgrace which would be entailed by these extemporary thoughtless unions." (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 282.)

There were certainly rough doings in Fleet Street in the Middle Ages, for the City Chronicles tell us of much blood spilt there and of many deeds of violence.

The poet Chaucer is said to have beaten a saucy Franciscan friar in Fleet Street, and to have been fined 2s. for the offence by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

In old times Fleet Street was rendered picturesque, not only by its many gable-ended houses adorned with quaint carvings and plaster stamped in patterns, but also by the countless signs, gay with gilding and painted with strange devices, which hung above the shop fronts. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. i, p. 34.)

FLEUR DE LIS COURT. 9, Fetter Lane.
(E.C.4.)

Name derived from the sign of the fleur-de-lis. Said to have been taken from the quartering of the French arms with the English, or set up as a compliment to private families who bear this charge in their arms, or as a crest. (Harben's *Dictionary of London*, p. 237.)

FOLEY STREET. Langham Street. (W.1.)

So called after Lord Foley, who was connected with the Harley family by marriage.

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Here lived Richard Cumberland, the dramatic writer ; also Edmund Malone, the dramatic critic. (Cunningham's *Handbook of London*.)

FORE STREET. City, Cripplegate. (E.C.2.)

Daniel Defoe (the author of *Robinson Crusoe*) was a freeman of the Butchers Company by patrimony, his father having kept a butcher's shop in this street.

FOSTER LANE. City. (E.C.2.)

Said very curiously to have been originally named St. Vedast's. It is, however, referred to in a document of 1281 as St. Fauster's, which seems to be a corruption of St. Vedast's. Before the Great Fire the lane contained the shops of many goldsmiths and jewellers.

FOUBERT'S PLACE. 206, Regent Street. (W.1.)

Takes its name from a Major Foubert who kept a military academy here for riding and other exercises in the reign of Charles II. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

FOX COURT. 18, Gray's Inn Road. (E.C.1.)

Here Richard Savage was born.

FREDERICK PLACE. City, Old Jewry. (E.C.2.)

Named from King James I's surgeon, Sir Christopher Frederick.

FRIDAY STREET. City, 36, Cheapside.
(E.C.4.)

Derives its name from its having been inhabited by fishmongers, who attended Friday's market. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 351.)

FRITH STREET. Soho. (W.1.)

Built *circa* 1680, and said to be so called from Mr. Richard Frith, the builder. (Hatton's *New View of London*, p. 31.)

Here many famous men have found homes, including Edmund Kean, Macready, and Sir Samuel Romilly.

Here Mrs. Inchbald wrote her charming novel *The Simple Story*. William Hazlitt died here in 1830. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 327.)

FURNIVAL'S INN. Holborn. (E.C.4.)

"Furnivalles Inn, now an Inn of Chancery, but some time belonging to Sir William Furnivall, Knight, who had in Holborn two messuages and thirteen shops, as appeareth by record of Richard II, in the 6th of his reign." (*Stow*, p. 145.)

Was an Inn of Chancery in the reign of Henry IV. The original buildings were mostly taken down in the reign of Charles II, and the Inn was rebuilt entirely in 1818. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. i, p. 211.)

Charles Dickens lived here from shortly after his entering the Reporters' Gallery of

the House of Commons till 1837, and it was here that the proposal that originated *Pickwick* was made to him. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, p. 573.)

FYEFOOT LANE. City. (E.C.4.)

"Or five foot lane, because it is but five foot in breadth at the west end." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 218.)

G

GARLICK HILL. City. (E.C.4.)

So called from its vicinity to a garlic market which was anciently held here. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 239.)

GATE STREET. Lincoln's Inn Fields.
(W.C.2.)

Was formerly Little Princes Street. The present name is derived from the gate or carriage-entrance to Lincoln's Inn Fields. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 30.)

GEORGE COURT. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Leads under No. 51, Strand, by a narrow passage and flight of steps into George Street. With this street commences the site of the ancient mansion of Buckingham House. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

GEORGE STREET. Hanover Square. (W.1.)

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived in this street for some time. Also, at No. 25, Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst died in 1863. In St. George's Church (the famous St. George's, Hanover Square) in this street,

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Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton (Emma Harte) was married to Sir William Hamilton in 1791. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 49.)

GERRARD STREET. Soho. (W.I.)

Takes its name from Gerrard, Earl of Macclesfield, a warm adherent to the cause of Charles II, when the latter was in exile. In this street Edmund Burke lived in the year 1788; while Dryden resided here for many years with his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Howard. Here the poet died in the year 1700. His house was No. 43. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 75.)

"Think of Dryden's long residence in Gerrard Street, where the august Literary Club, as well as the artists who started the Royal Academy, used to meet at the 'Turk's Head' Coffee-house." (Salaman's *London Past and Present*, p. 117.)

GILTSPUR STREET. City, West Smithfield. (E.C.1.)

Was anciently called Gilt Spurre or Knight-rider's Street, because of the knights who in quality of their honour wore gilt spurs, and who, with others, rode that way to the tournaments and other feats of arms used in Smithfield. (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 231.)

The same derivation apparently applies to the present Knightrider Street.

GLASSHOUSE STREET. City. (E.C.1.)

Named from a glass house which stood there, where Venice glasses were made, and

Venetians were employed in the work. (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. ii, p. 112.)

GOLDEN LANE. Barbican. (E.C.1.)

Here stood the Fortune Theatre, one of the earliest places for theatrical entertainments in London. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 21.)

GOLDEN SQUARE. Westminster. (W.1.)

Originally Golding, derived its name from one Golding, by whom it was built. Here once resided the celebrated Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke; also Mrs. Cibber, the actress, lived here in 1746. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 18.)

GOLDSMITH STREET. Drury Lane. (W.C.2.)

At the north-east end of Drury Lane, and was formerly the Coal Yard, where Nell Gwynne was born. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 25.)

GOODMAN'S FIELDS. Stepney. (E.1.)

Derives its name from one Goodman, who had a farm here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 213.)

GOSPEL OAK.

Supposed to owe its quaint name of comparatively recent origin to the fact that portions of the Gospel used to be read beneath a spreading oak at the ceremony of beating the bounds of the parish, discontinued since 1896. (*Skirts of the Great City*, Mrs. A. G. Bell, p. 9.)

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GOSWELL ROAD AND STREET. Finsbury. (E.C.1.)

These thoroughfares take their name from an ancient spring called Godewell (i.e. Goodwell), afterwards corrupted to Godeswell, Gosewell, and Goswell.

Goswell Street probably was formed about the time that the ground was taken in for building the Carthusian Monastery, now called Charterhouse, in 1371. (Pinks's *History of Clerkenwell*, p. 283.)

GOUGH SQUARE. Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Dr. Johnson lived here at No. 17, where he wrote part of his *Dictionary*. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 749.)

GOWER STREET. (W.C.1.)

Here Lord Eldon lived for thirteen years, and here also resided John Adolphus, the historian, and Harley, the comedian. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 139.)

Here, at No. 4, Charles Dickens's mother set up a boarding-school for girls, advertised by a brass plate inscribed: "Mrs. Dickens' Establishment"; but it failed, fresh debts having been contracted, with the result that the famous novelist's always-unfortunate father was taken to the debtors' prison, the Marshalsea.

GRACECHURCH STREET. City. (E.C.3.)

Or Grass Church, derives its name from the Grassmarket which anciently stood about here. (Strype's *Stow*, 6th ed., Bk. ii, p. 478.)

GRAFTON STREET. Dover Street. (W.I.)

Named after the Duke of Grafton, who, with Lord Grantham, bought the site in 1735. This street was formerly called Ducking Pond Row. At No. 11 lived and died the celebrated Admiral Earl Howe. No. 4 was for long the residence of Lord Brougham, after he had become Lord Chancellor. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 56.)

GRANGE ROAD AND WALK. Bermondsey. (S.E.I.)

Built on the site of the shady retreats enjoyed by the old monks of Bermondsey Abbey. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 441.)

GRAY'S INN. Holborn. (W.C.I.)

So called as belonging to the Gray family, "appears to have been a goodly house since Edward III's time." (Strype's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 730.)

Was originally the residence of the noble family of Gray of Wilton. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 469.)

GREAT GEORGE STREET. Westminster. (S.W.I.)

Covers the ground at one time occupied by the stable yard of "The George and Dragon," a famous coaching-house.

Named from the house of Hanover. At No. 25 in this street Lord Byron's body lay in state for two days in July 1824. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 823.)

GREAT JAMES STREET. Holborn. (W.C.I.)
Swinburne once lodged in this street.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET. Regent
Street. (W.I.)

Said to be named after the first Duke of Marlborough. At No. 49, on the south side, Mrs. Siddons, the actress, lived for several years. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 19.)

GREAT ORMOND STREET. Holborn.
(W.C.I.)

Is built on the site of Powys House, the residence, in the reign of William III, of the Herberts, Marquises of Powis. Their name is still preserved in Powis Place.

In this street resided the celebrated physician Dr. Mead, at No. 49, and here he kept his fine collection of books, drawings, medals, and antiquities.

Dr. John Hawkesworth also lived here, and, at No. 50, Zachary Macaulay; Lord Chancellor Thurlow at No. 45; and here, in 1832, died Charles Butler, the author of the agreeable *Reminiscences* which bear his name. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 126.)

In this street also is the Hospital for Sick Children, founded in 1852. Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles), only daughter of King George V, was trained as a nurse at this hospital.

GREAT PETER STREET. Westminster.
(S.W.I.)

The corner house of this street and Tufton

Street was that to which Colonel Blood is said to have retired after he made his attempt on the Crown jewels in the Tower. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 187.)

GREAT PORTLAND STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Here, in 1795, died James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 331.)

GREAT QUEEN STREET. Lincoln's Inn Fields. (W.C.2.)

Named after Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign it was formed into a footway. Sheridan lodged at No. 56. Boswell lived here for three years.

Here lived Sir Godfrey Kneller ; also John Hoole, the translator of Tasso. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 374.)

This was one of the most fashionable streets in London in the time of the Stuarts. At Coachmakers' Hall in Great Queen Street was held the remarkable meeting of the Protestant Association which led to the riots under Lord George Gordon in 1780. . . . The house of Mr. Justice Cox, in this street, was one of those destroyed by the rioters a few days afterwards. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 177-9.)

GREAT RUSSELL STREET. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

In this street John Le Neve, the antiquary, was born in 1679. Here, too, was the resi-

dence of John Philip Kemble, the great actor. Kemble's house, No. 89—afterwards the residence of Sir Henry Ellis, the Principal Librarian of the British Museum—was taken down in 1847 to make room for the new buildings required by the Museum. At No. 72, Great Russell Street, Sir Sidney Smith was residing in 1828.

The chief object of interest in this street is unquestionably Montague House, now converted into the British Museum. This magnificent mansion was originally built in 1678 by Ralph, first Duke of Montague, Ambassador to France in the reign of William III. It was destroyed by fire in 1686, but was shortly afterwards rebuilt by Lord Montague with increased splendour. The architect was a M. Pougnet, who laid out the buildings and gardens entirely on the French model. Even the staircases and ceilings at Montague House were painted by French artists. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 135-6.)

The British Museum originated with a bequest made by Sir Hans Sloane in 1753. He directed that his library of 50,000 volumes should be handed over to the Government on condition of £20,000 being paid to his family—£30,000 less than it is said to have cost him. By means of a lottery, upwards of £94,000 was raised, and the required sum was thereupon paid for the Sloane library. This, with the Hamilton collection of Roman

antiquities and the Cottonian and Harleian collections of manuscripts, was placed in Montague House, which was bought for the purpose from the Earl of Halifax for £10,250.

Thenceforth the new institution bore the name of the British Museum, and it was opened to the public for the first time in January 1759. (*London Past and Present*, p. 147.)

GREAT STANHOPE STREET. Park Lane. (W.I.)

Built *circa* 1750 by the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, and named from his family name, Stanhope. Palmerston lived at No. 9, 1814-43; Sir Robert Peel at No. 12, 1820-5; Lord Brougham in 1834; Lord Raglan at No. 5, in 1853. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 39.)

GREAT SUFFOLK STREET. Southwark. (S.E.I.)

Named from Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who lived here in Suffolk House. This street was formerly known by the name of "Dirty Lane," an appellation which it very well deserved. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. vi, p. 63.)

GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET. 182, Oxford Street. (W.I.)

Named from a title of the Dukes of Portland. Cuthbert Shaw, the poet, died here in 1771. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 46.)

GREAT TURNSTILE. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Named from the turning stile which, three centuries since, stood at the end next Lincoln's Inn Fields to prevent the straying of cattle therefrom. Gate Street, north-west, has a similar origin. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 528.)

A narrow passage for pedestrians leading to Lincoln's Inn Fields, a large and noble square composed of stately houses. Several of the houses were built by Inigo Jones, and he gave to the ground-plot of the square the exact dimensions of one of the pyramids of Egypt. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

GREAT WINDMILL STREET. Piccadilly. (W.1.)

So called from a windmill which formerly stood there. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 18.)

GREEK STREET. Soho. (W.1.)

Dates from the year 1680. Pennant considers that its name is a corruption of "Grig" Street, but it was more probably derived from a colony of merchants from the Levant, for whose use a Greek church was built hard by.

Here was the residence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, also the headquarters of Josiah Wedgwood's London business. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iii, p. 195.)

Here Douglas Jerrold was born in 1803, his father being lessee of the Sheerness Theatre.

GREEN STREET. Grosvenor Square. (W.I.)

In this street lived Sydney Smith, also the famous Lord Cochrane. No. 61, Hampden House, is the residence of the Duke of Abercorn. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 16.)

GRESHAM STREET. City (E.C.2.)

Named from Sir Thomas Gresham. Formerly Cateaton Street, Catte, or Ketton Street; when changed to its present name it also swallowed up Lad Lane and part of Maiden Lane. One of the most important of the old coaching inns, the "Swan with Two Necks," stood in Lad Lane. From this place an amazing number of coaches and wagons set out every day.

GREVILLE STREET. Hatton Garden.

(E.C.1.)

Derives its name from Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, the accomplished poet and courtier in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, as well as the intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney. Brooke House stood on the immediate site of Brooke Street and Greville Street. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 87.)

GROCERS' HALL COURT. City, 35, Poultry. (E.C.2.)

Formerly Grocers' Alley. Strype speaks of Grocers' Alley as an ordinary lane, "generally inhabited by alehouse-keepers, called spunging-houses." (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 380.)

Grocers' Alley was formerly called Cony-

hope Lane. Stow says: "Conyhope Lane, of old time so called of such a sign of three conies hanging over a poulterer's stall at the lane's end. Within this lane standeth the Grocers' Hall, which Company being of old time called Pepperers, was first incorporated by the name of Grocers in 1345." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 51.)

GROSVENOR SQUARE. (W.1.)

Built on the property of Sir Richard Grosvenor, and named after him. In this square lived Bishop Warburton. The Marquis of Rockingham, when driven from the Premiership in 1766, was also living here. Lord North was another Prime Minister who resided here. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 40.)

GUILDHALL (THE). City. (E.C.2.)

At the end of King Street in Guildhall Yard is the Guildhall of the City of London, commenced in 1410, but not completed till the sixteenth century. It suffered severely in the Great Fire, but so solid was its masonry that it was able to defy the fury of the raging element, though its fine old oak roof was unfortunately destroyed. . . . Its principal feature is the great hall, which . . . presents a very imposing appearance. . . . In the hall are monuments to the memory of the great Earl of Chatham; his illustrious son, William Pitt; Lord Nelson; and the Duke of Wellington. Here also are conspicuous the fantastic-looking figures known as Gog

and Gogmagog, but whose real names and identity have long been a difficulty with antiquarians.

The trial scenes of many celebrated persons have taken place in Guildhall. . . . Among these may be mentioned that of Lady Jane Grey, the Earl of Surrey, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, etc., etc.

The City feasts in Guildhall have been famous for centuries. The earliest account of a Lord Mayor's dinner in the Guildhall is to be found in Pepys's *Diary*, under date of October 29, 1663. "To Guildhall," he writes, "I sat at the Merchant Strangers' table; where ten good dishes to a messe, with plenty of wine of all sorts; but it was very unpleasing that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes." (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 154.)

GUILFORD STREET. Russell Square. (W.C.1.)

In this street is the Foundling Hospital, which was founded by Captain Coram, a merchant seaman. The Hospital contains some very interesting pictures by Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and others. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 126.)

GUNNERSBURY.

Named after Gunylde, a niece of King Canute. (*Skirts of the Great City*, Mrs. A. G. Bell, p. 277.)

GUNPOWDER ALLEY. City, Shoe Lane.
(E.C.4.)

Richard Lovelace, the poet, had his last lodging here, and died in 1658 in his forty-eighth year. He was the eldest son of Sir William Lovelace of Woolwich, and nephew of Lord Lovelace, and inherited a considerable fortune. He ruined himself, however, in the service of Charles I. He was buried at the west end of St. Bride's churchyard. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 268.)

GUTTER LANE. City, 133, Cheapside.
(E.C.2.)

Name said to be derived from Guthuran, a Dane, who lived here before the time of William the Conqueror.

H

HALF MOON STREET. Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Built in 1730, derives its name from the "Half Moon" public-house, which stood at the corner. Boswell lodged here in 1768. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 5.)

HAMILTON PLACE. Hyde Park Corner.
(W.1.)

Derives its name from James Hamilton, Ranger of the Park in the reign of Charles II. It was on the site of Hamilton Place where, on the threatened approach of Charles I and his army in 1642, the citizens of London hastily threw up a large fort and four bas-

tions, in which zealous work they were enthusiastically aided by their wives and daughters. At the time of the battle of Waterloo, No. 4 was the residence of the Duke of Wellington. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 1.)

HAMPSTEAD. (N.W.1.)

The name of this borough is clearly derived from *ham*, or *hame*, "a home"; and *steede*, "a place," and has consequently the same meaning as "homestead." Seymour, writing in 1735, gives a quaint description of Hampstead as follows: "This village . . . is much more frequented by good company than can well be expected, considering its vicinity to London, but such care has been taken to discourage the meaner sort from making it a place of residence that it is now become, after Scarborough and Bath and Tunbridge, one of the Politest Public Places in England." (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, p. 3.)

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. (N.W.1.)

Charles Dickens often used to ride out here of a week-end to "Jack Straw's Castle." This is a noted hostelry named after the house of Jack Straw, second in command of Wat Tyler's rioters. Jack Straw was hanged at Smithfield, and confessed before his execution that it had been resolved by the leaders of the insurrection to sack and burn the City of London.

HAMPSTEAD ROAD. (N.W.1.)

On the site of the New River Reservoir, on the east side of Hampstead Road, stood, till the year 1808, the building marked in old maps of London as King John's Palace. On the east side also is St. James's Chapel, where lie the remains of Lord George Gordon, the principal cause of the "Protestant Riots" in 1780. Here also lie buried the eminent painters John Hoppner and George Morland. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 382.)

HANGING SWORD ALLEY. Whitefriars Street. (E.C.4.)

Stow says the name is derived from a house called the "Hanging Sword."

HANOVER COURT. Long Acre. (W.C.2.)

Evidently named in honour of the house of Hanover. Formerly called Phoenix Alley. Here the celebrated John Taylor, the "Water Poet," kept his tavern during the days of the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 372.)

HANOVER SQUARE. 291, Oxford Street. (W.1.)

For derivation, see *supra*. The site on which it stands was, as late as 1716, still open country. Here resided Richard, Lord Cobham, immortalised by Pope; and here, in 1792, at the corner house of Prince's Street and Hanover Square, the celebrated naval commander Lord Rodney died. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 49.)

HANS PLACE. Chelsea. (S.W.1.)

Probably named from Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum. Was laid out in 1777 by a Mr. Holland, who built a great house called the Pavilion as a model for the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at Brighton; it was pulled down in 1879. The grounds comprised 21 acres, and contained a large piece of ornamental water. At No. 25 (now disappeared) was born "L. E. L." (Letitia Elizabeth Landon), the poetess who was "dying for a little love," and who spent the greater part of her life here. Shelley stayed here for a short time also. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, p. 64.)

HANWAY STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Named from Jonas Hanway, said to have been the first to carry an umbrella in London. This was in 1750.

HARE PLACE. City, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Originally Ram Alley, noted for its public-houses and cookshops, and often mentioned in seventeenth-century plays. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 350.)

HAREWOOD PLACE. Hanover Square. (W.1.)

Named after the Earls of Harewood. Was closed at its northern end by gates until 1893, when all gates and private bars were removed throughout the district. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 24.)

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HARLEY STREET. Cavendish Square. (W.I.)

Named after Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the founder of the Harleian Library, who died in 1741. Frances, Dowager Viscountess Nelson, widow of the great Nelson, died here in 1831, aged 68. Barry Cornwall lived with his family at No. 13, Upper Harley Street. William Ewart Gladstone lived at No. 73. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, pp. 43-5.)

HART STREET. City, Crutched Friars. (E.C.3.)

In this street is St. Olave's Church, a small but interesting church dedicated to St. Olave, or Olaf, a Norwegian saint of the eleventh century. This was the parish church attended by the gossiping, good-humoured Secretary of the Admiralty, Samuel Pepys. He and his wife were buried here. In this street, four doors from Mark Lane, stood an ancient mansion styled in the old leases "Whittington's Palace," and said to have been the residence of Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, pp. 326-30.)

HATTON GARDEN. Holborn. (E.C.1.)

Derives its name from being the site where the house and gardens of the Hatton family formerly stood. Hatton House was originally built by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he was a great courtier and an eminent statesman.

Here the great Lord Keeper breathed his last in 1591, the victim, it is said, of a broken heart, occasioned by a stern demand of Elizabeth for the amount of an old debt due to her, which it was not in his power to pay. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 85.)

HAY HILL. Berkeley Square. (W.I.)

Derives its name from a property called Hay Hill Farm, which was on this site. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 8.)

HAYDON SQUARE. Minories. (E.I.)

With Haydon Street, named from Alderman Haydon, the ground-landlord. Close by were found, in 1852, sculptured grave-stones and urns, and in 1853 a sarcophagus—all of Roman work.

In this square lived Sir Isaac Newton when Master of the Mint; his house was taken down about 1852. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 749.)

HAYMARKET. 1, Pall Mall. (S.W.I.)

"Hay was sold here in the reign of Elizabeth; and Aggas's plan has "the Haymarket," with hedgerows and a few straggling houses, "and washerwomen then dried their linen on the grass"—where His Majesty's Theatre now stands. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 428.)

"A very spacious and public street, length 340 yards, where is a great market or hay and straw" (Hatton, 1702).

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HENRIETTA STREET. Cavendish Square.
(W.1.)

Name derived from Henrietta Cavendish, wife of the second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 341.)

HENRIETTA STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

So named from Henrietta, Queen of Charles I. Here died Paul Whitehead, the poet, in 1774. Mrs. Clive, the actress, also resided in this street. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 175.)

HERTFORD STREET. 20, Park Lane. (W.1.)

Originally called Garrick Street. In this street lived Richard Brinsley Sheridan at one time. At No. 14 resided the famous physician Dr. Jenner. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 37.)

HIGHBURY. (N.5.)

This was originally a summer camp of the Romans. The Manor was given to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem between 1271 and 1286, and was the Lord Prior's country residence, destroyed by Jack Straw in 1371. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 477.)

HIGHGATE. (N.6.)

Name supposed to be derived from the tollgate that used to stand at the entrance to the Bishop of London's park, a two-storied house of red brick, built over an archway that was pulled down in 1769. (*Skirts of the Great City*, Mrs. A. G. Bell, p. 25.)

HIGH STREET. St. Giles, Holborn. (W.C.2.)

In 1413 the gallows were set up at the corner where this street meets Tottenham Court Road. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, is the most notable name among the victims who suffered at St. Giles. He was hung in chains and roasted to death over a slow fire at this spot, as a Lollard. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, pp. 19-20.)

HILL STREET. Berkeley Square. (W.1.)

Name derived from Hay Hill Farm, which stood hereabouts. In this street the great lawyer and patriot, Lord Chancellor Camden, died in 1794. The literary Lord Lyttelton lived in Hill Street, as did also the late Lord Brougham, at No. 5, in 1824; and Thomas Raikes, the fashionable journalist, lived at No. 13. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 55.)

HOLBEIN PLACE. Sloane Gardens. (S.W.1.)

Named in honour of the great painter, who was a frequent visitor at Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 7).

HOLBORN. (E.C.1.)

Named from "Old-bourne" (the old brook, or possibly the brook in the hollow). Was famous for its gardens.

Under an archway is Hand Court, where until the beginning of the present century stood an old inn "The Three Feathers," much frequented by Lamb. At the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, Lord Beaconsfield was christened. William Hazlitt was married here.

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HOLBORN BARS. (W.C.1.)

The Bars were at one time the entrance to the City, and here a toll of a penny or two-pence was exacted from non-freemen who entered the City with carts or coaches. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 3.)

HOLLES STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Named from John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. Lord Byron was born at No. 16, which is marked by a tablet recording the fact. No. 16 is now part of the premises occupied by Messrs. John Lewis & Co.

HOLLY BUSH HILL. Hampstead. (N.W.3.)

Is associated with the name of Romney, the artist, who lived here and built a studio in 1796. (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, p. 27.)

HOLYWELL ROW AND LANE. Shoreditch. (E.C.2.)

Named from a sacred or holy well near which a priory was built. Before 1127 the well and part of a field had been given to some religious women and the priory was built to the honour of Christ, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist, for nuns of the Benedictine Order. (*Shoreditch*, Besant, p. 8.)

HOUNDSDITCH. City. (E.1.)

"From Aldgate north-west to Bishopsgate lieth the ditch of the City called Houndsditch, for that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth (conveyed from the City),

especially dead dogs, were laid there or cast." (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 128.)

Houndsditch was first paved in 1503. This is the centre of the Jews' quarter. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 443.)

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (THE). Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Often described as the noblest block of buildings in England, the present magnificent Houses of Parliament were commenced by Sir Charles Barry in 1837, the old Houses of Parliament having been burned down in 1834. About three years were occupied in erecting the river-side wall, the foundations of the Houses themselves being begun in April 1840. The building of this huge palace, which was opened by Queen Victoria, occupied nineteen years, the cost being £3,000,000.

HOWARD STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Named from Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. Here lived William Mountfort, the actor, who was murdered before his own door in 1692. He was a friend of Mrs. Bracegirdle, the famous and beautiful actress, who also had lodgings in this street. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 765.)

HOXTON. Shoreditch. (N.1.)

Here was the mansion of Oliver, third Lord St. John of Bletsoe, who died in 1618. It was in Hoxton Fields that Gabriel Spenser, the actor, was killed in a duel by Ben Jonson. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 420.)

HUGGIN LANE. City. (E.C.2.)

So called of one Hukan who lived there. He was called Hukan in the Lane. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 297.)

HYDE PARK. (W.8.)

Was formerly much celebrated for its deer-hunts, foot- and horse-races, musters and coach-races, boxing-matches and Mayings. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 16.)

About the time of *Domesday Book*, the manor of Eia was divided into three smaller manors, called respectively Neyte, Eabury, and Hyde. The latter still lives and flourishes as a royal park under its ancient name, no doubt of Saxon origin. The manor of Neyte became the property of the Abbey of Westminster, as did also that of Hyde, which remained in the hands of the monks until seized upon by King Henry VIII at the time of the Reformation. Henry's main object in appropriating this estate seems to have been to extend his hunting-grounds to the north and west of London. He had previously purchased that plot of ground which afterwards became St. James's Park. Marylebone Park (now the Regent's Park and surrounding districts) formed already part of the royal domain; and thus the manor of Hyde, connected with these, gave him an uninterrupted hunting-ground which extended from his palace of Westminster to Hampstead Heath.

In July 1536 a proclamation was issued in

which it was stated that "As the King's most royal Majesty is desirous to have the games of hare, partridge, pheasant, and heron preserved in and about the honour of his palace of Westminster, for his own disport and pastime, no person, on the pain of imprisonment of their bodies, and further punishment at his Majesty's will and pleasure, is to presume to hunt or hawk, from the palace of Westminster to St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and from thence to Islington, to Our Lady of the Oak, to Highgate, to Hornsey Park, and to Hampstead Heath."

It was probably about this period that the manor of Hyde was made into a park—that is, enclosed with a fence or paling, and thus became still better adapted for the rearing and preserving of game. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 376.)

HYDE PARK CORNER. (W.8.)

The entrance to London until 1825, when the turnpike was removed. Cottages existed here in 1655. It is now an open triangular space, much enlarged in 1888, when a portion of the Green Park was thrown into the roadway. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 55.)

I

INNER TEMPLE LANE. (E.C.4.)

Dr. Johnson and Charles Lamb both lived here (see also Farrar's Buildings).

The Inner Temple Gatehouse, said to have

been the palace of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey, still bears the Arms of the Inner Temple—a winged horse (Pegasus).

The lane leads to the celebrated Temple Church, built by the Knights Templar in 1185.

IRONMONGER LANE. City. (E.C.2.)

So called from ironmongers dwelling there.

In this lane is the Mercers' Hall. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 270.)

ISLINGTON. (N.1.)

Called also Iseldon, Yseldon, Eyseldon, Isendune, and Isondon. It was once as famous for its cheese-cakes as Chelsea for its buns; and among its other notabilities were custards and stewed "pruans," its mineral spa and its ducking-ponds—Ball's Pond dating from the time of Charles I. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 476.)

ISLE OF DOGS. (E.)

So called because, when our former princes made Greenwich their country seat, and used it for hunting, it is said the kennels for their dogs were kept on this marsh. (Strype's *Stow*, Appendix, p. 102.)

IVY LANE. City, Paternoster Row. (E.C.4.)

So called on account of the ivy which grew on the walls of the prebendal houses belonging to St. Paul's. These were afterwards converted into public offices, which were destroyed by the Great Fire. Ivy Lane is now, with Paternoster Row, part of the great hive of the booksellers. Here Dr. Johnson

held one of his favourite literary clubs. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 321.)

J

JAMAICA ROAD. Bermondsey. (S.E.16.)

Named from a once-popular place of resort called "The Jamaica," famous for its rum from the West Indian island of the same name. This rum used to be landed at the Cherry Gardens Pier.

JAMES STREET. Covent Garden. (W.C.2.)

Name derived from James, Duke of York. David Garrick lived here in 1747, the year in which he became manager of Drury Lane. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, pp. 341-53.)

Here, formerly, a bird-market was held on Sunday mornings. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 294.)

JERMYN STREET. 45, Haymarket. (S.W.1.)

Named after the owner of this and neighbouring streets, Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, in compliment to whom the armorial bearings of that family are displayed over the south entrance of St. James's Church. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 25.)

No. 76, Jermyn Street (formerly the St. James's Hotel), was the scene of almost the last sufferings of Sir Walter Scott. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 85.)

From 1675 to 1681 the great Duke of Marlborough, then the young and handsome Colonel John Churchill, lived on the south

side of Jermyn Street. Gray, the poet, lodged here at the east end. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 481.)

JERUSALEM PASSAGE. St. John's Square, Finsbury. (E.C.1.)

It is probable that this avenue received its name from an old public-house, the "St. John of Jerusalem," which, until the year 1760, stood at the north-east corner of it. (Pinks's *History of Clerkenwell*, p. 287.)

JEWIN STREET. City, Cripplegate. (E.C.1.)

So called from being for long a burying-place of the Jews. In this street lived John Milton until the breaking-out of the Great Plague, when he retired to Chalfont. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 16.)

JOHNSON'S COURT. City, 166, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

At No. 7 Samuel Johnson lived from 1765 to 1776. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 350.)

Here Theodore Hook started the *John Bull* newspaper in 1820. (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 151.)

JOHNSON STREET. Somers Town.

No. 13, where Dickens once lived, as indicated by a Dickens memorial tablet, is now known as "David Copperfield's Library," where the children of the neighbourhood are encouraged to read and study. In a corner of the yard is a copper just like the one in

which the Christmas pudding of the Cratchit family was cooked. At the house opposite lived Dickens's girl-friend, "Little Dorrit."

JOHN STREET. Adelphi. (W.C.2.)

Built by the brothers Adam. At Osborne's Hotel in this street, in 1824, lodged Kamekameha II, King of the Sandwich Islands, and his sister, the Queen, with their suites. The Queen died here of measles. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 2.)

JUBILEE PLACE. Chelsea, King's Road (S.W.3.)

So named from the Jubilee of King George III. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, p. 63.)

JUDGES' WALK. Hampstead. (N.W.)

In 1665, when the Great Plague of London was raging, the Assizes are said to have been held here beneath the elms. Mrs. Siddons, the great actress, after her retirement from the stage, occupied for several years the house known as Capo di Monte, overlooking this beautiful walk. (*Skirts of the Great City*, Mrs. A. G. Bell, p. 17.)

K

KENNINGTON. (S.E.11.)

A manor of Lambeth named from Saxon words signifying "the place, or town of the king." Here, at a Danish marriage, died Hardiknute, in 1041. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 486.)

KENSINGTON GORE. Kensington Road.
(S.W.7.)

Originally called Kyngsgore—firstly, because it belonged to the king ; and secondly from its peculiar shape, *gore*, an old English word, meaning a “ narrow slip of land,” according to old glossaries. (Davis’s *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 131.)

KILBURN. (N.W.6.)

Named from Cold-bourne, a stream which rises near West End and passes through Kilburn to Bayswater. (Timbs’s *Curiosities of London*, p. 496.)

KING STREET. Covent Garden. (W.C.2.)

Derives its name from King Charles I. James Quin, the actor, was born in this street, and here David Garrick was lodging in 1745. (Jesse’s *London*, vol. i, pp. 341–53.)

In this street lived the father of Dr. Arne ; he was an upholsterer. Young Arne was born here, and became a musician against his father’s will ; he is said to have practised in a garret, on a muffled spinet, when the family were gone to bed. (Tallis’s *London Street Views*.)

KING STREET. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Renamed after King Charles II. Oliver Cromwell resided here previous to his usurpation. Here, in the reign of Elizabeth, lived for a short time, and died, the great poet Edmund Spenser. (Jesse’s *London*, vol. i, pp. 157–60.)

This was once the principal street of the City of Westminster, and in the time of Henry VIII had gardens or meadowland on the east side reaching down to the river. The Cockpit was at the north end, and the High Gate of Richard II at the southern extremity. In succeeding reigns the carriage-way was in such a ruinous condition that faggots had to be thrown into the ruts to facilitate the passage of the royal carriages when the king went to Parliament. Doubtless this street witnessed the deaths of some of the incautious crowds, when, on October 24, 1597, at the opening of the session, "divers people were smothered and crushed to death, pressing betwixt Whitehall and the College Church, to have seen her Majestie and nobility riding to the said Parliament."

Dudley, the second Lord North, had a house here, about 1646, which was remarkable as being the first brick house in it. His son, Sir Dudley, was stolen by beggars, and retaken in an alley while he was being stripped of his clothes.

Through this street King Charles I was brought on his way to his trial in Westminster Hall, while people came forth from their stalls and workshops to lament and pray for him.

In 1681 there was but one coach running to this parish, and it is thus noticed in a small book of the day: "Mr. Burt's coach comes to the George in King Street, Westminster,

from Windsor, in and out every day." (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, pp. 69-71.)

KING EDWARD STREET. City, Newgate Street. (E.C.1.)

Named in compliment to Edward VI, who founded the near-by Christ's Hospital.

Formerly named Stinking Lane, then Chick Lane, then Blow-Bladder Street, then Butcher-Hall Lane. (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 187.)

KING WILLIAM STREET. City. (E.C.4.)
Derived its name from William IV.

KING'S HEAD COURT. City, Fish Street Hill. (E.C.3.)

Named from the old "King's Head" Tavern formerly here.

KING'S ROAD. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

So named in honour of Charles II. It was notorious in its early days for footpads and robbers. There was an attempt made at first to keep the road for the use of the royal family, and later on, those who had the privilege of using it had metal tickets given to them, and it was not opened for public traffic until 1830. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 57.)

KINNERTON STREET. Wilton Place. (S.W.1.)

So called from an estate belonging to the Grosvenor family. (Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 144.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. (S.W.1.)

Or Kingsbridge : which is the more ancient name is doubtful. The bridge whence the place partly derived its name was one thrown across the Westbourne, which flowed through what is now the Serpentine to the Thames. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 490.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE GREEN. (S.W.1.)

This was formerly of greater extent than at the present time. It was the village green in reality, and its last Maypole was preserved up to 1800. At its east end a watch-house and pound stood until about 1835. (Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 144.)

L

"LA BELLE SAUVAGE." Ludgate Hill.
(E.C.3.)

Stow mentions a Mrs. Savage as having given the inn to the Cutlers' Company, which, however, the books of that Company disprove.

This, anyhow, is certain, that in 1568 a John Craythorne gave the reversion of the "Belle Sauvage" to the Cutlers' Company, on condition that two exhibitions to the University and certain sums to poor prisoners be paid by them out of the estate.

In 1648 and 1672 the landlords' tokens exhibited an Indian woman holding a bow and arrow. The sign in Queen Anne's time

was a savage man standing by a bell. The question therefore is, whether the name of the inn was originally derived from Isabel (Bel) Savage, the landlady, or the sign of the Bell and Savage; or whether it was, as the *Spectator* cleverly suggests, from La Belle Sauvage, "the beautiful savage," which derivation is very generally received. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. i, p. 221.)

In Bell Savage Yard lived Grinling Gibbons. Here Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion was stopped. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 539.)

LAMBETH ROAD. (S.E.1.)

Here Hogarth lived when assisting to decorate Vauxhall.

LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Derives its name from one William Lamb, an ancient clothworker, who erected a water conduit on its site in 1577. This was taken down in 1746. In the reign of Queen Anne Lamb's Conduit Fields formed a favourite promenade for the citizens of London. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 125.)

LANCASTER STREET. Southwark. (S.E.1.)

Name derived from Joseph Lancaster, founder of the British and Foreign School Society.

LANGHAM PLACE AND STREET. Portland Place. (W.1.)

Named from Sir James Langham, whose

mansion and grounds occupied the site of the latter.

LANT STREET. Southwark Bridge Road. (S.E.1.)

Dickens had lodgings in a back attic in this street while working at the blacking-factory.

LEADENHALL STREET. City. (E.C.3.)

So called from "Leaden Hall," a large and ponderous-looking mansion inhabited about the year 1309 by Sir Hugh Neville. In 1408 it was purchased by Whittington, Lord Mayor of London, who presented it to the Corporation. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 341.)

LEATHER LANE. Holborn. (E.C.1.)

Probably named from leather-sellers here.

LEICESTER SQUARE. (W.C.2.)

Named from the Earls of Leicester, who lived here. Here also lived two or three great painters. Sir Joshua Reynolds at No. 47, and died there. Hogarth also lived and died in a house on the east side of the square. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 317.)

LIME STREET. City. (E.C.3.)

Name derived from the making and selling of lime there. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 150.)

LIMEHOUSE. Stepney. (E.14.)

So called from a lime-kiln, generally known as the lime-house, which stood here. (Walford's *Greater London*, vol. i, p. 547.)

“By coach to Captain Marshe’s at Limehouse—to a house which hath been their ancestors’ for this 250 years, close by the lime-house, which gives the name to the place.” (Pepys’s *Diary*, October 9, 1661.)

LINCOLN’S INN. Holborn. (W.C.2.)

Derives its name from having been the site of the palace, or *inne*, of Henry de Lacy, third and last Earl of Lincoln. After his death, his palace, together with some adjoining land . . . passed into the hands of a society of members of the law, who, retaining the name of Lincoln *Inne*, founded here the present famous Inn of Court. (Jesse’s *London*, vol. i, p. 377.)

“Note the fine Tudor gateway, dated 1518, remembering that there is brickwork here—about actually done by Ben Jonson, when he was a bricklayer’s apprentice, a trowel in his hand and a book in his pocket.” (Sala-man’s *London Past and Present*, p. 116.)

“To Lincoln’s Inn, and there walked up and down to see the new garden which they are making, and will be very pretty, and so to walk under the chapel by agreement.” (Pepys’s *Diary*, June 27, 1663.)

Here Lord Tennyson dined with Count d’Orsay and others. While visiting his friend James Spedding, who had chambers at No. 60, Tennyson wrote the greater part of “The Princess.” John Forster, the great friend of Dickens, lived at No. 58.

LISLE STREET. . Leicester Square. (W.C.2.)

Occupies the site of the gardens of Leicester House, of which the last royal tenant was the Duke of Gloucester, grandson of George II. The mansion was then let to Sir Ashton Lever for his collection of natural curiosities, called the Leverian Museum. When the king knighted him, it was observed in the newspapers of the time that "his Majesty *could do* no less in remembrance of a *house* that had produced one of the greatest curiosities the world ever saw in his *own* person." The Museum was removed in 1788. Leicester House was then taken down. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. i, p. 161.)

LISSON GROVE. Marylebone Road. (N.W.1.)

Said to have been formerly known as *Lideston Green*, a corruption of *Ossulton Green*.

LITTLE BRITAIN. City, Aldersgate Street. (E.C.1.)

Said to be named after the Dukes de Bretagne. This was the great emporium of the book trade, until it settled in Paternoster Row. In the year 1664 it seems that no less than 460 pamphlets were published in Little Britain. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 329.)

LITTLE STANHOPE STREET. Hertford Street, Mayfair. (W.1.)

Built about 1761. Here lived Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 1796-1800; Lord Lytton, 1831-4; at No. 37, Granville Penn, 1822-4.

In this street also the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III, married Miss Horton, the actress. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 45.)

LIVERPOOL STREET. City. (E.C.2.)

Named after Lord Liverpool, Prime Minister 1812-27. (Harben's *Dictionary of London*, p. 356.)

LOMBARD STREET. City. (E.C.3.)

So named from the money-dealers who came from Lombardy, and first established the trade of money-lending in England, and who took up their abode in this street, and chiefly inhabited it for more than a century. The birthplace of Pope is said to have been in this street. In Lombard Street resided the princely merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 395.)

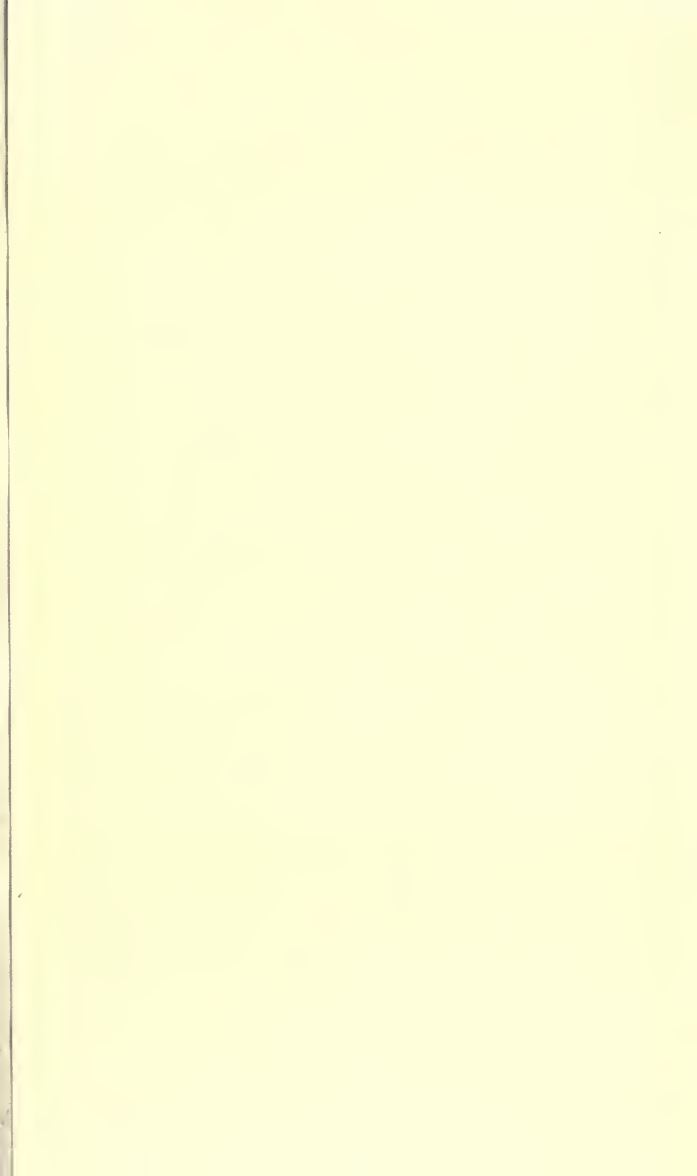
LONDON WALL. City. (E.C.2.)

So called as having the City wall running along the north side. (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. ii, p. 131.)

LONG ACRE. Drury Lane. (W.C.2.)

This, in the reign of Henry VIII, was an open field, called The Elms, from a row of those trees that grew upon it. The next name it acquired was The Seven Acres, which, in the reign of Charles I, when it was first laid out into streets, was changed into The Long Acre.

Taylor, the "Water Poet," as he was called, kept a public-house in it.



Long Acre enjoys the pre-eminence of having possessed the first mug-house in London. The Tory Riots led to the Mughouse Clubs in the days of the first George. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 173.)

LOTHBURY. City. (E.C.2.)

"Anciently called Louthberie, and took its name (as it seemeth) of a *Bery* or *Court* of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This street is possessed for the most part by Founders, that cast Candlesticks, Chafing-dishes, Spice Mortars and such like Copper or Latin Works." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 53.)

LOTS ROAD. Chelsea. (S.W.10.)

Running parallel to the river, retains in its name a memory of the "lots" of ground belonging to the manor, over which the parishioners had Lammas rights. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 53.)

LOVE LANE. City, Aldermanbury. (E.C.4.)

So called of wantons, Stow says (ed. 1603, p. 298). But why not after an owner named "Love"? (Harben's *Dictionary of London*, p. 370.)

LOVELL'S COURT. City, Paternoster Row. (E.C.4.)

This is built on the site of a mansion first belonging to the Dukes of Bretagne, after they left Little Britain, and then to the family of Lovell, from whence it got the

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name of Lovell's Inn. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 321.)

LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE. (S.W.1.)

Here died the beautiful actress Mrs. Oldfield, in 1730. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 41.)

LOWNDES SQUARE. (S.W.1.)

So named from William Lowndes, of Chesham, who was the ground-landlord. (Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 149.)

The site of the square was once a coppice, which supplied the Abbot and Convent of Westminster with wood for fuel. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 750.)

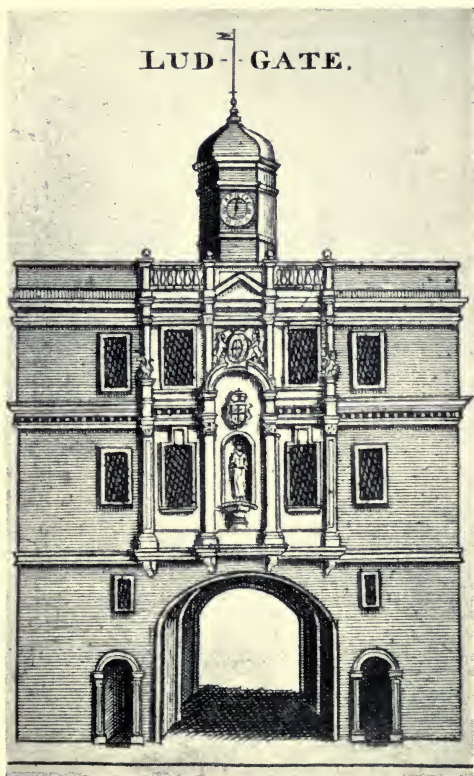
LUDGATE HILL. City. (E.C.4.)

Formerly called Bowyer's Row, and derives its present name from one of the ancient gates of the City, which stood about the middle of the street. King Lud, a British king, who lived, it is supposed, about sixty-six years before the Christian era, gave name to this gate. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 293.)

M

MADDUX STREET. 221, Regent Street. (W.1.)

Built by the Earl of Burlington in 1721, and named after the ground-landlord, Sir Benjamin Maddox. At the end of this street is the Church of St. George's, Hanover Square, where a great number of fashionable marriages are celebrated. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)



LUDGATE.

MAIDA HILL AND MAIDA VALE. (W.9.)

Named from the famous battle of Maida, in Calabria, fought between the French and British in 1806. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 624.)

MAIDEN LANE. Covent Garden. (W.C.2.)

Supposed to take its name from an image of the Virgin, which formerly stood here. In 1677 Andrew Marvell, the poet, lodged here. Voltaire, during his visit to England in 1727, resided here at the sign of the "White Peruke"; and here, at the house of his father, a hairdresser (No. 26), lived the great painter J. M. W. Turner. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 358.)

Here is Rule's Restaurant, a great resort of actors, etc., since about 1750. In later days Henry Irving, Toole, and William Terriss were constant visitors. Here Besant and Rice discussed the plot of *The Golden Butterfly*, etc. Burnand, when less famous as a punster than he afterwards became, paid Rule's the following encomium: "To get anything indifferent here would be the exception, not the *rule*"—a fair example.

On a wall at Rule's may be seen the bill of a wonderful charity performance of Lord Lytton's *Not so Bad as we Seem*, in which Dickens, Forster, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Westland Marston, Peter Cunningham, Chas. Knight, Wilkie Collins, and John Tenniel took part.

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MANRESA ROAD. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

This is lined with studios, and abounds in artists and sculptors. In this road are the Public Library and the Polytechnic for South-west London north of the river. In the Library there is a collection of water-colour paintings and prints illustrative of old Chelsea, and anyone who takes an interest in the magnificent old mansions that made Chelsea a village of palaces will be well advised to go to see what these buildings were actually like. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. by Besant, p. 59.)

MANSION HOUSE. City. (E.C.4.)

Built after the design of George Dance, then City Surveyor, the first stone was laid on October 25, 1739. The first Lord Mayor to inhabit it was Sir Crisp Gascoyne, who took up his residence there in 1753. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 378.)

MARBLE ARCH. (W.1.)

This famous structure originally stood in front of Buckingham Palace.

MARCHMONT STREET. Bloomsbury Square. (W.C.1.)

Shelley lived at No. 26 in 1815 with his second wife, and here their first child was born.

MARGARET STREET. 1, Cavendish Square. (W.1.)

Derives its name from Margaret, wife of the second Duke of Portland. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 43.)

MARK LANE. City. (E.C.3.)

Anciently called Mart Lane, and once used to be a public mart. Here Milton's friend Cyriac Skinner carried on the occupation of a merchant. In the reign of Edward VI we find Henry, Earl of Arundel, residing here. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 211.)

MARSHAM STREET. Westminster, 74, Horseferry Road. (S.W.1.)

So called from Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney.

MARYLEBONE. (W.1.)

Corrupted from St. Mary-on-the-Bourne, or, rather, St. Mary-on-the-River, *bourne* being the Saxon name for a river. It may be mentioned that in the theatre of the old Marylebone Gardens Charles Dibdin and Bannister made their débuts. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 47.)

MARYLEBONE ROAD. (W.1.)

At the Chapel of St. Mary-le-bone, which formerly occupied the site of the present church, Lord Bacon was married in 1606; the Brownings also were married there. Lord Byron was christened at the church.

MASON'S AVENUE. City, Coleman Street. (E.C.2.)

Name derived from the "Freemasons." For many years "The Freemasons' Tavern" in this avenue was the meeting- and dining-place of various lodges. After many vicis-

situdes in recent years, the building is now owned by the Russian Government. Formerly known as Rose Court, here, in 1616, William Butler opened a tavern especially to dispense a brew of ale invented by himself. So excellent was it, and so much in favour with high and low, that—so the story goes—the reigning monarch conferred upon the tavern keeper the degree of “Doctor.” From that time the tavern was known as “The Dr. Butler’s Head,” now “Ye Olde Dr. Butler’s Head.” It is still there, doing a roaring trade after more than three hundred years, and if not wholly the original building, the interior is practically the same. Said to possess the oldest licence as a tavern in the City, it is well worth a visit, and not for its old associations alone.

MAYFAIR. (W.I.)

St. James’s Fair, held in the month of May in Brook Field, acquired the name of “May Fair.” It gave the now fashionable quarter in which it was held the name of Mayfair.

May Fair was granted by King James II, in the fourth year of his reign, to Sir John Coell and his heirs for ever, in trust for Henry, Lord Dover and his heirs for ever. It was held in Brook-field, commenced on the first of May and lasted fifteen days, but was finally put down in 1708. (Smith’s *Streets of London*, p. 8.)

MIDDLESEX STREET. 148, Whitechapel High Street. (E.1.)

Formerly called Petticoat Lane. For many years it has been a great haunt of Jews, and the houses and shops receptacles for second-hand clothes and Jewish comestibles.

MIDDLE TEMPLE LANE. Strand. (E.C.4.)

Here are some of the oldest chambers in the Temple. It was between the Temple Gate and the Bar that, in 1583, Francis Bacon stood among his brother-barristers to welcome Queen Elizabeth into the City. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 464.)

MILFORD LANE. 199, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Named from a ford over the Thames at the extremity, and a windmill in the Strand, near the site of St. Mary's Church. Some picturesque tenements on the east or Strand end of the lane dated back to 1694, but were taken down in 1852, and the site is now occupied by Milford House, the office of *The Illustrated London News*. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 765.)

MILL STREET. Hanover Square. (W.1.)

So called from a mill which stood near the corner of Hanover Square. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 26.)

MILLBANK. Abingdon Street, Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Derives its name from a mill which at one time stood here. Here formerly stood the

mansion of the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 188.)

MILLFIELD LANE. Highgate. (N.6.)

Charles Mathews, the famous comedian, dwelt here for many years, at Ivy Cottage, now enlarged and known as Millfield House. Millfield Cottage was for a time a favourite retreat of John Ruskin. (*Skirts of the Great City*, Mrs. A. G. Bell, p. 36.)

MILLWALL. (E.14.)

Named from a number of windmills standing along the river-wall on the west side of the marsh. These mills were seven in number, and occupied the marsh-wall overlooking Deptford. (Walford's *Greater London*, vol. i, p. 538.)

MILMAN STREET. Chelsea, King's Road. (S.W.3.)

Derives its name from Sir William Milman, who died in 1713, the estate having been for some years in his possession. (Faulkener's *Chelsea*, p. 75.)

MILTON STREET. City, Cripplegate. (E.C.2.)

Formerly Grub Street. The offensive term "Grub Street" is thought to have been first applied to the writings of John Foxe, the martyrologist, who lived here. Grub Street was formerly "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems: whence any mean production is called Grub-street" (Johnson). The

Doctor himself was but a Grub-street man, paid by the sheet. The poet Milton lived here, hence its present name. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 385.)

MINCING LANE. City. (E.C.3.)

Mincheon Lane, "so called of tenements there sometime pertayning to the Minchuns or Nunnes of St. Helens in Bishopsgate streete." (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 132.)

MINORIES. City. (E.1.)

Named from a convent of the nuns of St. Clare, called the *Minoresses*, founded in 1293. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 566.)

MITRE COURT. Hatton Garden, Holborn. (E.C.1.)

Derives its name from the residence of the Bishops of Ely, which once stood near here. Worked into the wall, as the sign of a public-house, is a mitre sculptured in stone (with the date 1546), which probably once decorated Ely Palace. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 322.)

MONKWELL STREET. City, Cripplegate. (E.C.2.)

So called from a well at the north end, where the Abbot of Garendon had a cell; wherefore the well was called Monk's Well. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 299.)

MONTAGUE STREET and SQUARE. Marylebone. (W.1.)

Named from Mrs. Montague, the famous blue-stockings.

MONTPELIER SQUARE. Brompton. (S.W.7.)

So called from the salubrity of its air (Montpelier is said to be the Cheltenham of France). Built about 1837. (Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 159.)

MOORFIELDS. City, 61, Fore Street. (E.C.2.)

In the days of Charles II, Moorfields consisted of large fenny pastures, which were favourite places of recreation for the citizens of London and the scene of wrestling-matches, foot-races, football, boxing, archery, and every kind of manly recreation. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 431.)

MOORGATE. City. (E.C.2.)

Named from a postern made in the City wall to lead out into the moor of London (Moorfields).

MORNINGTON PLACE. (N.W.1.)

Named from the Earl of Mornington, brother of the Duke of Wellington, and Governor-General of India.

Here Tennyson lodged for a short time, and here he left behind him and nearly lost the original MS. of "In Memoriam." It was recovered by Coventry Patmore.

MORTIMER STREET. 326, Regent Street. (W.1.)

Derives its name from the Earldom of Mortimer. Here died Joseph Nollekins, the sculptor. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 47.)



MOORGATE.

MOTCOMBE STREET. Belgrave Square.
(S.W.1.)

Named after the Dorsetshire property of the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 63.)

MOUNT STREET. Berkeley Square. (W.1.)
(1740.) So called from the Fort of Oliver's Mount; was rebuilt with ornamental red-brick houses. It contains the Vestry Hall—now the Registry Office for the district—built 1887. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 17.)

N

NASSAU STREET. 10, Mortimer Street.
(W.1.)

So named in compliment to the royal house from which King William III sprang. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 446.)

NATIONAL GALLERY (THE). Trafalgar Square. (W.1.)

Stands on the site of the old Royal stables, and was commenced by William Wilkins, R.A., in 1832. There were some curious conditions. A roadway which had existed when the stables were there had to be left open; a portico from old Carlton House, a residence of George IV, had to be incorporated. It was a provision that St. Martin's Church should not be hidden, and not more than £70,000 was to be spent.

NEW BOND STREET. Oxford Street. (W.I.)

No. 141 in this street is memorable from having been the residence of Lord Nelson previous to his departure for Trafalgar. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. ii, p. 227.)

NEW BRIDGE STREET. Blackfriars. (E.C.4.)

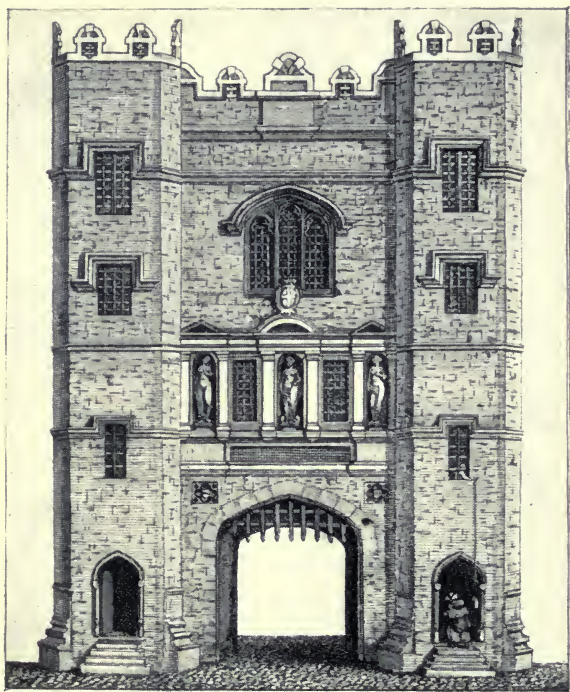
Stands where the Fleet River flowed, in the immediate vicinity of which a monastery of the Black Friars formerly stood. The precinct is rendered famous for the residence of Sir Anthony Vandyke, the painter, who died here ; also of Sir Samuel Luke, the model of Butler's *Hudibras* ; Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards the famous Earl of Shaftesbury ; and Isaac Oliver, an unrivalled miniature-painter of the seventeenth century. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

NEW COMPTON STREET. Charing Cross Road. (W.C.2.)

So named after Bishop Compton. Strype says : " All this part was very meanly built . . . and greatly inhabited by French, and of the poorer sort "—a character it retains to this day. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 21.)

NEWGATE STREET. City. (E.C.1.)

Said to have been originally Chamberlain's Gate. The Metropolitan Prison of Newgate stood on the site of one of the gates of the ancient city, known by the same name. Among famous literary denizens of Newgate



CHAMBERLAIN'S GATE, REBUILT BY RICHARD WHITTINGTON
AND CALLED NEWGATE. DESTROYED IN THE GREAT
FIRE.



Prison may be mentioned William Penn, Richard Savage, George Wither, and Defoe.

Originally there was no other passage through the walls of London on the western side but Ludgate ; but in consequence of the inclosure and enlargement of the cemetery of St. Paul's Cathedral by Maurice, first Norman Bishop of London, the avenue from Cheapside to Ludgate was rendered so inconvenient that it was deemed requisite to open another passage through the wall. At this new outlet, which was made either in the reign of Henry I or in that of King Stephen, a *new* gate was built in the castellated style, and every successive structure erected upon the same site has been distinguished by a similar appellation.

Pennant is of opinion that the gate was of a much earlier period, and states that as a Roman way has been traced under it, there was, no doubt, a gate here in the time of the Romans. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 296.)

NEWMAN STREET. 90, Oxford Street. (W.I.)

At No. 14, Benjamin West, the historical painter, died in 1820. Here also lived Thomas Banks and John Bacon, both sculptors. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 331.)

NEW PALACE YARD. Westminster.
(S.W.I.)

From the convenience which its open space afforded, this was frequently the scene where criminals were exposed in the pillory. Here

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the infamous Titus Oates was pilloried in the reign of James II. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 224.)

NEWPORT COURT. Charing Cross Road.
(W.C.2.)

Derives its name from Newport House, the residence of Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 325.)

NEW QUEBEC STREET. Portman Square.
(W.1.)

Commemorates the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 409.)

NEW SQUARE. Lincoln's Inn. (W.C.2.)

Dickens, at the age of fourteen, was employed in a solicitor's office here for a short time.

NICHOLAS LANE. City, Lombard Street.
(E.C.4.)

So called from the Church of St. Nicholas Acon, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. Also supposed to be named after Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, the banker, who is said to have been poisoned by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in 1571.

NICHOLL SQUARE. City, Aldersgate Street.
(E.C.1.)

This is the site of the gardens of the town mansion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, which stood where Nos. 37 and 38, Aldersgate Street,



NEWGATE.

now are. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. ii, p. 272.)

NIGHTINGALE LANE. Stepney. (E.1.)

At one time a leafy lane in the country ; here King Charles I once killed a stag. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 219.)

NORFOLK STREET. Park Lane. (W.1.)

Here lived Lord William Russell, who was murdered by his valet in 1840 ; the Earl of Dunraven lived at No. 27 in 1895. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 16.)

NORFOLK STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Named from the Dukedom of Norfolk. Here, in a house near the water-side, lodged Peter the Great in 1698. At the south-west corner lived William Penn, the Quaker, and founder of Pennsylvania. Here also lived Mountfort, the player. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 765.)

NORTH AUDLEY STREET. Grosvenor Square. (W.1.)

So called after Hugh Audley of the Inner Temple. The title of a pamphlet, published in 1662, records his history : " The Way to be Rich, according to the practice of the Great Audley, who began with £200 in the year 1605, and died worth £400,000 this November, 1662." (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. i, p. 79.)

At No. 26 once resided Horace Walpole's accomplished favourites, Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 37.)

NORTH END. Hampstead Heath. (N.W.3.)

This charming spot still remains rural in appearance ; small cottages with red-tiled roofs and quaint inns survive. "The Bull and Bush" is said to have been the country seat of Hogarth, and later, when it became a tavern, to have been visited by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Sterne, Foote, and other celebrities.

Wilkie Collins was born at North End. (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, p. 9.)

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. Charing Cross. (W.C.2.)

Built on the site of Northumberland House. Was opened in March 1876. The Strand portion of the house is marked by the Grand Hotel, the opening of which, in 1880, was considered of so much importance that it was attended by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. The Constitutional Club, the offices of the Royal Colonial Institute, and the headquarters of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are in Northumberland Avenue. (*The Literary History of the Adelphi and its Neighbourhood*, Austin Brereton, p. 268.)

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET. Charing Cross. (W.C.2.)

Was formerly Hartshorn Lane, where lived the parents of the immortal Ben Jonson. (*Jesse's London*, vol. i, p. 321.)

NORTON FOLGATE. 310, Bishopsgate
(E.1.)

Stow says: "A liberty so called belonging to the Dean of Paul's." William Bruno founded here an Augustinian Priory in 1197, which remained until the Dissolution.

O

OAKLEY STREET. Chelsea, King's Road.
(S.W.3.)

In a map of 1838 there is no trace of this street, but only a great open space where Winchester House formerly stood. At No. 32 lived Dr. Phené, who was the first to plant trees in the streets of London. In the garden of Cheyne House was grown the original moss-rose, a freak of nature, from which all other moss-roses have sprung.

Beerbohm Tree and his wife lived here for a short time after their marriage. No. 4 has had a series of notable inmates. William Dyce, R.A., was the occupant in 1846, and later on Daniel Maclise, R.A. Then came George Eliot, with Mr. Cross, she intending to stay in Chelsea for the winter, but three weeks later she caught cold and died in this house. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, pp. 26-30.)

OLD BAILEY. City. (E.C.4.)

Here formerly stood the prison of the same name. In this street was formerly Green

Arbur Court, where Oliver Goldsmith resided in the outset of his career, "in a wretched dirty room in which there was but one chair, and when he, from civility, offered it to a visitor, himself was obliged to sit in the window." (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 300.)

OLD BOND STREET. 55, Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Named after Sir Thomas Bond, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Henrietta Maria. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 672.)

At his lodgings in Bond Street, De la Motte, the spy, was arrested in 1781. The great Lord Chatham lived here in 1766. Boswell lodged here in 1769. At No. 41, Lawrence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, died in 1768. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 52.)

OLD BROAD STREET. City. (E.C.2.)

As late as the reign of Charles I, this was one of the most fashionable streets in London. One of the most distinguished inhabitants at one time was the great surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper. He was then attached to Guy's Hospital. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, p. 165.)

OLD CHANGE. City, 10, Cheapside. (E.C.4.)

"A street so called of the King's exchange there kept, which was for the receipt of bullion to be coined." (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 323.)

OLD JEWRY. City, 42, Poultry. (E.C.2.)

When the Jews came to London they received this quarter for their residence.

Tradition informs us that at the corner of Old Jewry and Cheapside stood the house in which Thomas à Becket was born. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 371.)

OLD KENT ROAD. (S.E.1.)

This forms the great Kentish highway into London.

OLD PALACE YARD. Westminster, Abingdon Street. (S.W.1.)

Here Guy Fawkes, with his associates, Thomas Winter, Ambrose Rookwood, and Robert Keyes were hanged, drawn, and quartered. Here, also, the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh took place. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 219.)

OLD STREET. St. Luke's. (E.C.1.)

"Eald Street, so called for that it was the old highway from Aldersgate for the north-east part of England, before Bishopsgate was built." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iv, p. 61.)

OLD SWAN LANE. City, 100, Upper Thames Street. (E.C.4.)

"This used to be called Ebgate, and a water-gate used to stand here." (Strype's *Stow*, 6th ed., Bk. i, p. 22.)

ONSLOW SQUARE. South Kensington. (S.W.7.)

Thackeray lived at No. 36 for seven years, and while he lived here *The Cornhill Maga-*

zine, of which he was first editor, was started. Here also many of his books were written : *The Newcomes*, *The Virginians*, etc.

ORANGE STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

So called from the colouring of the stable of the King's Mews. Thomas Holcroft, the dramatist, was born in this street. Here, also, was the school in which Edmund Kean learned his A B C. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. ii, p. 615.)

ORCHARD STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Derives its name from Orchard Portman in Somersetshire, the seat of Lord Portman. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. ii, p. 616.)

Here Richard Brinsley Sheridan first lived after his marriage with the beautiful Miss Linley. Here, too, he composed *The Rivals* and *The Duenna*. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 43.)

ORCHARD STREET. Westminster, Victoria Street. (S.W.1.)

Stands on the site of the Abbot of Westminster's orchard, and named from it.

ORME SQUARE. Bayswater Hill. (W.2.)

Name derived from one Orme, a printseller of Bond Street, who commenced to build it.

ORMOND YARD. St. James's. (S.W.1.)

James Butler, Duke of Ormond, a great supporter of the first Charles, had a house here from which the yard derives its name.

OSNABURGH STREET. Regent's Park.
(N.W.1.)

Named after the Duke of York, second son of George III, who was made Bishop of Osnaburgh.

OXENDON STREET. Haymarket. (S.W.1.)

Here formerly stood a Nonconformist chapel. It was built by Richard Baxter adjoining the wall of the house of Mr. Secretary Coventry, to whom Baxter's principles were so unpalatable that it is said he caused the soldiers to beat drums under the chapel windows to drown the preacher's voice. (Walford's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, p. 231.)

OXFORD COURT. City, 109, Cannon Street.
(E.C.4.)

Here is the hall of the Salters' Company, built in 1827. On the site of this Court stood the *Inn* of the Priors of Tortington, Sussex, which subsequently gave place to the mansion of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, from whom Oxford Court derives its name. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 387.)

Here also is the London Chamber of Commerce, etc.

OXFORD STREET. (W.1.)

Originally Tyburn Road, and next Oxford Road (the highway to Oxford). It extends from the site of the village pound of St. Giles's (where High Street and Tottenham Court Road meet), westward to Hyde Park

Corner. It follows the ancient military road (*Via Trinovantica* : Stukeley), which crossed the Watling Street at Hyde Park Corner, and was continued thence to Old Street (Eald Street), north of London.

During the Civil War in 1643 a redoubt was erected near St. Giles's Pound, and a large fort with half-bulwarks across the road opposite Wardour Street.

Pennant (born in 1726) remembered Oxford Street as "a deep, hollow road, and full of sloughs ; with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats," insomuch that he "never was taken that way by night" in a hackney coach, to his uncle's house in George Street, but he "went in dread the whole way." (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 621.)

P

PALL MALL. (S.W.1.)

The French game of *Paille-mail* was first played here in the reign of Charles I. Hence the name. Mrs. Anne Oldfield, the actress, was born in Pall Mall in 1683. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 635.)

The first gas-lamp was set up in Pall Mall in the year 1807. Gainsborough, the artist, died here in 1788. It was in the "Star and Garter" tavern in Pall Mall that the celebrated duel was fought between William, the fifth Lord Byron, great-uncle of the poet, and Mr. Chaworth. The dispute arose on the

question of which of the two had the most game on his estates. Both were so infuriated with wine that they insisted upon fighting immediately ; and retiring into an adjoining room, illuminated only by the feeble ray of one tallow candle, they fought with swords across the dining-table. Mr. Chaworth, although the more expert swordsman, received a mortal wound, and shortly afterwards expired. Lord Byron was tried before his peers in Westminster Hall, and found guilty of manslaughter ; but claiming the benefit of the statute of Edward VI, he was discharged on payment of his fees. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 48.)

Famous residents : Defoe, Swift, Robert Dodsley, Sterne, Gibbon, Coleridge, Captain Marryat, etc.

At the " King's Arms " tavern, which stood on the north side of Pall Mall, near the Haymarket, the Kit Cat Club used to meet.

PANCRAS LANE. City, 82, Queen Street.
(E.C.4.)

Here before the Great Fire of London stood the ancient Church of St. Pancras, from which the lane derives its name.

PANTON STREET. 24, Haymarket. (S.W.1.)

Took its name from the famous gambler, Colonel Thomas Panton, who, it is said, in one night won as many thousands as purchased him an estate of over £1,500 a year. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 428.)

PANYER ALLEY. City, 4, Paternoster Row.
(E.C.4.)

Was so called (Stow says) from a small stone monument placed about the centre, erected in 1688, having the figure of a panner, with a naked boy sitting upon it with a bunch of grapes held between his hand and foot, and underneath the following couplet :

“ When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.”

(Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 322.)

PARADISE WALK. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Formerly Paradise Row. A very dirty, narrow little passage which runs parallel to Tite Street. In it was a theatre built by the poet Shelley. At one time private theatricals were held here, but when money was taken at the door, even though it was in behalf of a charity, the performances were suspended. Here lived the Duchess of Mazarin, sister to the famous Cardinal. The Duke of St. Albans, Nell Gwynne's son, also had a house in Paradise Row. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, pp. 18, 20, 22.)

PARK CRESCENT. Portland Place. (W.1.)

When in London in 1833 Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, lived here.

PARK LANE. 134, Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Originally Tyburn Lane. Tyburn turnpike stood here.

PARK PLACE. St. James's Street. (S.W.1.)

At No. 9 lived the well-known antiquary Sir William Musgrave. Hume, the historian, also resided in this street when Under-Secretary of State in 1769. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 73.)

PARK WALK. Fulham Road, Chelsea. (S.W.10.)

In this street stands Park Chapel, an old-fashioned church, founded in 1718, in which General Gordon received the Holy Communion before he left for Khartoum. Faulkner says that Park Walk was part of the estate purchased by Sir Thomas More. There was an attempt made in 1721 to encourage the manufacture of raw silk ; for this purpose the park was planted with mulberry-trees. The scheme, however, failed. The park is now thickly covered with houses. (Was the ancient Lord Wharton's Park. Park Walk formed the western boundary.) (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 58.)

PATERNOSTER ROW. City, 4A, Cheapside. (E.C.4.)

This famous street is said to have received its name from persons who formerly sold Paternosters (or the Lord's Prayer), beads, rosaries, etc., during the ages of superstition ; and as it was in the way to St. Paul's Cathedral, the devout of all descriptions might here supply themselves with these articles. Paternoster Row later became famous for mercers,

lace-men, haberdashers, and other trades ; but ever since 1724 the book-selling business has been increasing in " the Row." (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 329.)

PAUL'S BAKEHOUSE COURT. City, 6, Godliman Street. (E.C.4.)

" Was so called from the bakehouse employed in baking of bread for the Church of St. Paul's." (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 225.)

PENTONVILLE ROAD. (N.1.)

Said to be named from the *ville*, or country house, of Henry Penton, a Lord of the Admiralty, who died in 1812.

PHILPOT LANE. City, Fenchurch Street. (E.C.3.)

On the site of this lane formerly stood the house and garden of Sir John Philpot, a patriotic citizen in the reign of Richard II. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

So called from Sir John Philpot, who lived there and was owner of the property. (Kingsford's *Stow*, vol. i, p. 203.)

PICCADILLY. (W.1.)

In Blount's *Glossography*, published 1656, the term " pickadill " is thus defined : " The round hem of a garment, or other thing ; also a kinde of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band." However, perhaps that famous Ordinary near St. James's, called Pickadilly, took denomination because it was then the outmost or skirt-house of the suburbs that way. Others say it took name from this,

that one Higgin, a tailor, who built it, got most of his estate by Pickadillies, which at that time were much worn in England. In Gerard's *Herbal*, published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1596), the author, talking of "the small buglosse," says this little flower "grows upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla," from which it would appear that the name had been given to the place even at this early period. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 18-19.)

PIMLICO. (S.W.I.)

A name given to gardens for public entertainments, often mentioned by our early dramatists, and which appears to have originated at Hoxton. In a rare tract, *Newes from Hogsdon* (Hoxton, 1598), we read: "Have at thee, then, my merrie boys, and hey for old Ben Pimlico's nut-browne!" and the place, in or near Hoxton, was afterwards named from him. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 678.)

There is still a Pimlico Walk at Hoxton.

There is also a place called Pimlico near Clitheroe in Lancashire; but the name appears to have been at first applied to gardens of entertainment at Hoxton, which were the property of a person so called and who lived about the beginning of the seventeenth century. In Queen Elizabeth's time Sir Lionel Rash, in Green's comedy *Tu quoque*, says: "I sent my daughter as far as

Pimlico for a draught of Derby ale, that it may bring colour into her cheeks."

The ground in Pimlico was raised with the soil excavated in the formation of the St. Katherine's Docks, and deposited there by order of the Marquis of Westminster. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 300.)

PIMLICO ROAD. Buckingham Palace Road. (S.W.)

In this road, opposite to the barracks, there stood until 1887-8 a shop bearing the sign of the "Old Chelsea Bun-House." But this was not the original bun-house, which stood farther eastward, outside the Chelsea boundary. It had a colonnade projecting over the pavement, and it was fashionable to visit it in the morning. George II, Queen Caroline, and the Princesses frequently came to it, and later George III and Queen Charlotte. A crowd of some 50,000 people gathered in the neighbourhood on Good Friday, and a record of 240,000 buns being sold on that day is reported. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 7.)

PLAYHOUSE YARD. City, Water Lane. (E.C.4.)

Named from the old "Fortune Theatre," which stood here.

POLAND STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Fanny Burney once lived here. Shelley, when a boy, lived at No. 15, William Blake and his wife at No. 28.

PONT STREET. Chelsea, Belgrave Square.
(S.W.1.)

Must derive its name from the fact that it was at one time one of the few bridges over the West-bourne. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 490.)

PORTLAND PLACE. Marylebone. (W.1.)

Name derived from the Dukes of Portland.
(Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 43.)

PORTMAN SQUARE. Marylebone. (W.1.)

Derives its name from William Henry Portman, owner of the estate on which it was built. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 42.)

PORTPOOL LANE. Holborn, 78, Gray's Inn Road. (E.C.1.)

Marked in Strype's plan Perpoole, is the reminiscence of an ancient manor of that name. The part of Clerkenwell Road bounding this district to the north was formerly called Liquor-pond Street. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 70.)

PORTSMOUTH STREET. Lincoln's Inn Fields. (W.C.2.)

Here was the old curiosity shop supposed to have been that which Dickens had in mind when he wrote his famous book, and from which "Little Nell" and her grandfather set out on their long journey.

PORTUGAL STREET. Lincoln's Inn. (W.C.2.)

Named from the Queen of Charles II. Here stood Sir William Davenant's theatre, "The Duke's," afterwards managed by

Betterton and Congreve, and later acquired by Sir John Vanbrugh. Closed for some time, it was reopened by Rich, who produced pantomimes and *The Beggar's Opera*, which is said to have made "Gay rich and Rich gay."

POULTRY (THE). City, 80, Cheapside. (E.C.2.)

Named from the poulterers' stalls which stood here. St. Mildred's Court, which is in the Poultry, was at one time called Scalding Alley, from a large house in it where fowls were scalded preparatory to their being exposed for sale. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 374.)

Here, in 1798, Tom Hood was born. For many years his father was a partner in the firm of Verner, Hood & Sharpe, booksellers and publishers.

PRIMROSE HILL. Hampstead. (N.W.3.)

Was named from the primroses that formerly grew here in great plenty, when it was comparatively an untrodden hillock in the fields between Tottenham Court and Hampstead. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 692.)

PRINCE'S GATE. Kensington Road. (S.W.7.)

A terrace so called from the gate entrance to the Park opposite, named after a Prince of Wales and opened in 1848. It stands on the highest plot of ground between Hyde Park Corner and Windsor Castle. (Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 163.)

PRINCE'S PLACE. St. James's, Westminster.
(S.W.1.)

Was first called Prince's Street between the years 1765 and 1782. It formerly bore the name of Long Ditch, and at one time contained an ancient conduit, the site of which was marked by a pump. At the bottom of the well, it is said, was a black marble image of St. Peter and some marble steps. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 72.)

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE. City, Water Lane. (E.C.4.)

Here *The Times* is printed and published. The Square marks the site of the ancient King's Printing House. Was rebuilt in the middle of the eighteenth century. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 352.)

PRINTING-HOUSE LANE. Blackfriars, Water Lane. (E.C.4.)

Formerly Printing-House Yard. Here resided three celebrated painters: Isaac Oliver, Cornelius Jansen, and Anthony Vandyke. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 257.)

PUDDING LANE. City, 2, Eastcheap. (E.C.3.)

Here is where the Great Fire of London broke out after twelve o'clock on the night of September 2, 1666. The fire started in the house of a man named Farryner, the King's baker, close to the spot where the Monument now stands. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 297.)

Q

QUEEN SQUARE. Bloomsbury. (W.C.1.)

Built in Queen Anne's reign, and named in her honour. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 81.)

QUEEN SQUARE PLACE. Queen Anne's Gate. (S.W.1.)

Here, where he had resided nearly half a century, in 1832 died Jeremy Bentham, in his eighty-fifth year. He was M.A. of Queen's College in Oxford, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He bequeathed his body to Dr. Southwood Smith for the purposes of anatomical science. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 76.)

QUEEN ANNE STREET. Cavendish Square. (W.1.)

At No. 47 resided the great painter J. M. W. Turner. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 45.)

QUEENHITHE. City, 60, Upper Thames Street. (E.C.4.)

Anciently called Edred's Hythe. In the reign of Henry III the harbour dues became the perquisite of the Queen of England, and from that fact it obtained its name of *Ripa Regina* (Queen's Wharf). (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 65.)

R

RATHBONE PLACE. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Derives its name from Captain Rathbone, who constructed buildings here previous to

the year 1721. From an ancient notice it appears that during the reign of Edward I, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, after visiting the water conduits, (of which there were twenty), hunted a hare in the morning and a fox in the afternoon in the fields upon which Rathbone Place now stands. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

Apparently in former days a favourite resort of the Scottish nobility. Here lived the unfortunate Lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock, who suffered on the scaffold for their share in the Rebellion of 1745. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 331.)

RAY STREET. 117, Farringdon Road. (E.C.1.)

This street is built partly on the site of the Bear-garden of Hockley-in-the-Hole, which was not only the resort of the mob, but of noblemen and ambassadors, to witness the cruelties of bear- and bull-baiting by greater brutes, and "the noble science of defence," for, says Mrs. Peachum (*Beggar's Opera*), "You should go to Hockley-in-the-Hole to learn valour"; but the nuisance was abolished soon after 1728. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 237.)

REDCROSS STREET. City, Cripplegate. (E.C.1.)

Derives its name from a red cross which stood on the site. In this street the mitred Abbot of Ramsey had his town house. (Pennant's *Account of London*, p. 335.)

RED LION SQUARE. High Holborn. (W.C.1.)

So called from its having been built on the site of Red Lion Fields. Here formerly stood an obelisk, built by a subscription of the inhabitants, which was pretended to cover the bones of Oliver Cromwell. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

Here was the Red Lion Inn, Holborn, to which inn the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton were brought in carts on the night previous to their exposure on the gibbet. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 124.)

REGENT STREET. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. (S.W.1.)

Derives its name from having been projected and built during the Regency of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. The buildings were principally designed by Nash. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

One of the handsomest streets in the metropolis, was designed and carried out by Mr. John Nash, architect, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1813, partly at his own cost. (Cunningham's *Handbook of London*, p. 272.)

ROBERT STREET. Adelphi. (W.C.2.)

Named after Robert Adam, one of the famous brothers. Tom Hood resided here at one period of his career.

ROCHESTER ROW. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Named from the Bishops of Rochester. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 825.)

ROMAN BATH STREET. City, 75, Newgate Street. (E.C.1.)

Formerly called Bagnio Court, derives its name from a once fashionable bagnio, the first that was established in London. Strype speaks of it as "a neatly contained building, after the Turkish fashion, for the purposes of sweating and hot-bathing, and much approved by the physicians of the time." (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 220.)

ROMNEY STREET. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Named after Earl Romney, who owned the property.

ROOD LANE. City, 23, Fenchurch Street. (E.C.3.)

So called because of a rood (crucifix) there placed in the churchyard of St. Margaret Pattens whilst the old church was taken down and newly builded. (Strype's *Stow*, Bk. ii, p. 170.)

ROSE ALLEY. Southwark, 56, Park Street. (S.E.1.)

This stands on the site of the Rose Theatre, which stood to the right of the famous Bear-garden. "Herein," writes Stow, "be kept bears, bulls, and other beasts to be baited; as also mastiffs in several kennels, nourished to bait them. These bears and other beasts are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe." On one occasion we find Queen Elizabeth issuing directions for the French Ambassador to be

conducted to Southwark, for the purpose of witnessing these cruel but then fashionable sports. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, pp. 428-9.)

ROSE STREET. Covent Garden. (W.C.2.)

Here Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, lived and died. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 351.)

ROTHERHITHE. (S.E.16.)

When, in 1016, Canute the Dane sailed up the Thames, and found his further progress arrested by the narrow arches and fortifications of London Bridge, it was at Rotherhithe that he commenced that famous canal which enabled him, by taking a circuitous route, to moor his ships under the walls of the city. Here, too, it was that Edward the Black Prince fitted out a fleet for the invasion of France. It was to Rotherhithe that Richard II proceeded by water to hold a conference with Wat Tyler and his rebel followers. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 441.)

ROTTEN ROW. Hyde Park. (W.1.)

A corruption of "*Route du Roi*," made by George I as a short cut.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (THE). City. (E.C.3.)

In Lombard Street, at the sign of the "Grasshopper," lived Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of Gresham College and of the first Royal Exchange, which, situated on the north side of Cornhill, was built at his expense on ground presented to him for the purpose by the City of London. He himself laid the

first stone on June 7, 1566. Previously to its erection, as we are told, the merchants of London were "more like pedlars than merchants, either walking and talking in an open, narrow street, enduring all extremity of weather, or standing in gateways and doorways." The street here alluded to was Lombard Street, where the merchants were anciently accustomed to meet for the transactions of business. Sir Thomas Gresham's magnificent edifice was completed in 1567 and styled by the foreign title of "The Bourse." The upper part of the building was appropriated to shops; the area and piazzas below being set apart for the use of the merchants. . . .

Exactly a century after the laying of the first stone, the original Royal Exchange perished in the Great Fire. . . . Not long afterwards a new and still more magnificent edifice was commenced at the expense of the merchants of London, with a small addition from the Gresham Fund. . . . This Exchange was also burnt down—in 1838. The present Royal Exchange was built after designs of William Tite, and was opened by Queen Victoria in October 1844. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, pp. 320, 355, 360.)

ROYAL MINT STREET. City, Minories.
(E.1.)

Formerly called Rosemary Lane. Here died Richard, the public executioner who is

said to have beheaded Charles I. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 215.)

RUSSELL SQUARE. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Named after John Russell, first Earl of Bedford. Here, at No. 21, Sir Samuel Romilly died by his own hand. Sir Thomas Lawrence lived for a quarter of a century at No. 65. In *The Gentleman's Magazine* the Rev. John Mitford notes: "We shall never forget the Cossacks, mounted on their small white horses, with their long spears grounded, standing sentinels at the door of this great painter, whilst he was painting the portrait of their General, Platoff" (1818). (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 752.)

RUSSELL STREET. Covent Garden. (W.C.2.)

Named from John Russell, Earl of Bedford. Here at one time lived Charles Lamb. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 345.)

RUTLAND GATE. Knightsbridge. (S.W.7.)

Derives its name from the Dukes of Rutland, whose mansion stood on this site. Here is the house where John Sheepshanks formed his collection of 226 pictures by modern British artists which he bequeathed to the National Gallery. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 491.)

S

SAFFRON HILL. Clerkenwell. (E.C.1.)

Derives its name from the crops of saffron which it bore. This hill, now divided and



THE NUNNERY OF ST. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

subdivided into courts and alleys, was long a rookery ; yet many of the lodging-houses were evidently erected with some regard to the comfort of their inhabitants. The ground on which this rookery stood formerly belonged to the Bishops of Ely ; it was originally Ely Gardens. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. i, p. 279.)

ST. ANNE'S LANE. Westminster, 30, Great Peter Street. (S.W.1.)

Named from the Chapel of the Mother of Our Lady. Was part of the orchard and fruit-gardens of the Abbey. Henry Purcell and Dr. Heather, the famous musicians, lived here ; also Robert Herrick, the poet. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 821.)

ST. GEORGE STREET. Stepney. (E.1.)

Formerly the notorious Ratcliffe Highway. The name of Ratcliffe was derived from a red cliff which was formerly visible from here. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 218.)

ST. HELEN'S PLACE. City, 58, Bishopsgate. (E.C.3.)

" In 1799 the old hall of the Priory of St. Helen's (then used as the hall of the Leather-sellers' Company) was pulled down, and St. Helen's Place built on the site." (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 10.)

ST. JAMES'S COURT. Buckingham Gate. (S.W.1.)

Formerly James Street. At No. 11 lived Richard Glover, author of *Leonidas*, and

in this street also lived Henry Pye, Poet Laureate. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 154.)

ST. JAMES'S PARK. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Was originally no more than a small field attached to the Hospital of St. James for Lepers, afterwards converted into a royal palace. On May 8, 1539, the citizens of London, "all in bright harneis with coates of white silke or cloth, and cheines of golde, in three great battailes (the number was 15,000, beside wiffers and other awayters) in goodly order passed through London to Westminster, and through the Sanctuary, and rounde aboute the Parke of St. James, and returned home through Holbourne." Until Henry VIII resided in Whitehall it was a morass; and though in his time only improved into a shapeless field, partially dotted over with trees, Cromwell might be seen taking the air in a sedan, slowly borne along, with an anxious, fretful countenance, as though detecting the look of a conspirator in each passing face. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 58.)

ST. JAMES'S PLACE. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Built in 1694. The houses remain nearly the same as they were in the days of Queen Anne. Here Addison had a house, also Thomas Parnell, the poet. Here also, in 1728, died the learned White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 73.)

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Dates from the days of Charles II. It was commenced about the year 1676. Here lived William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, the Dutch favourite of William III. The Dukes of Northumberland and Ormond, the Earls of Pembroke, Sunderland, and Kent, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lord Torrington have all resided here. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 79.)

Is built on the site of St. James's Fields. It was from the balcony in front of one of the mansions on the west side of the square that, on the night of Tuesday, June 20, 1815, George IV, then Prince Regent, announced to the populace the news of the battle of Waterloo, and displayed the eagles and trophies which had just arrived. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 44.)

ST. JAMES'S STREET. 161, Piccadilly. (S.W.1.)

This street is known all over Europe for its clubs. In 1670 it was called "The Long Street." It was here that the infamous Colonel Blood, whose name is so well known for his daring attempt to rob the Tower of the Regalia of England, set upon the Duke of Ormond, aided by four ruffians, and attempted to assassinate him on his way to Clarendon House.

Lord Byron lodged at No. 8 when "Childe Harold" was first published. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 28.)

Gibbon died at No. 76, St. James's Street. No. 25 was formerly the residence of Lord Guildford and of Sir Francis Burdett.

ST. JOHN'S GATE. Clerkenwell. (E.C.1.)

Formerly a gate of the ancient Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. Except this gate and the Norman crypt in the adjoining Church of St. John, nothing is now left of the ancient monastery.

In a room over the archway Dr. Johnson worked for Cave, the founder and proprietor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, which was first published here.

ST. JOHN'S LANE. Finsbury, Clerkenwell. (E.C.1.)

Here are the remains of an Elizabethan house, with the sign of the Baptist's Head (probably in compliment to Sir Baptist Hicks); it is said to have been frequented by Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith, in their transactions with Cave, the printer, at St. John's Gate. In the taproom is a fine old armorial chimney-piece, engraved in Archer's *Vestiges of Old London*, part iii. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 237.)

ST. JOHN'S STREET. Finsbury, West Smithfield. (E.C.1.)

Here stood the ancient Hospital or Priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

To the left of John Street was the "Red Bull" Theatre, the arena where, during the reign of the Puritans, the persecuted players

occasionally ventured to perform, and whence they were not infrequently dragged to prison. At the "Cross Keys" Inn in this street the unfortunate Richard Savage occasionally passed his social hours. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, pp. 63-74.)

ST. MARTIN'S LANE. Trafalgar Square.
(W.C.2.)

Converted from a country lane into a street early in the seventeenth century. At No. 104 lived Sir James Thornhill, the painter, whose daughter married Hogarth. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 324.)

ST. MARTIN'S STREET. Leicester Square.
(W.C.2.)

Sir Isaac Newton lived here in 1717. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 514.)

ST. MARY AXE. City, 116, Leadenhall Street.
(E.C.3.)

This street derived its particular designation of St. Mary Axe from a holy relic possessed by the church at the corner, St. Andrew's Undershaft: "An axe, oon of the uuj that the xj^m Virgyns were be hedyd w^t." The old church, "Santa Maria de Hacqs," was given in 1562 to the Spanish Protestant refugees for divine service. (Wheatley's *London Past and Present*, vol. ii, p. 493.)

In the Church of St. Andrew's Undershaft is the statue of John Stow, the famous historian of London.

The fine building known as the Baltic in this street is the successor to the Baltic Coffee-house, which was situated in Threadneedle Street, City, and used formerly to be the rendezvous of merchants and brokers connected with the shipping trade.

ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY. City, 42, Cornhill. (E.C.3.)

So called from St. Michael's Church, the tower of which is so conspicuous an ornament of this part of London. In this alley, opposite the church, stood, in the days of the Commonwealth, the first coffee-house established in London. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 351.)

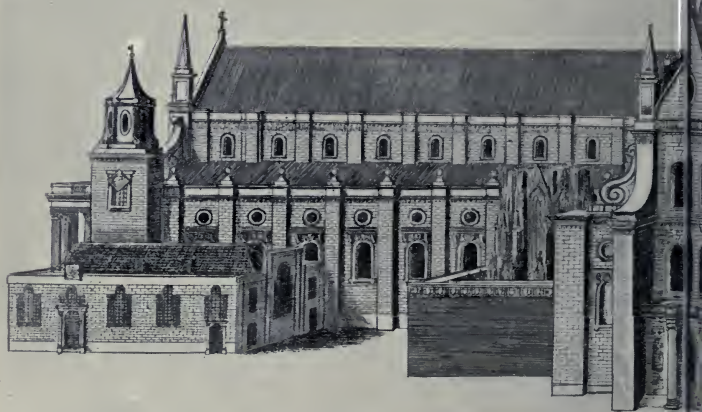
ST. PANCRAS. (N.W.1.)

Originally a solitary village in the fields north of London, and one mile from Holborn Bars. It is a prebendal manor, and was included in the land granted by Ethelbert to St. Paul's Cathedral about 603; it was a parish before the Conquest, and is called St. Pancras in Domesday. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 640.)

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. City. (E.C.4.)

A church has stood on this site since far back into Saxon times. The present St. Paul's is the third cathedral so named.

At one period the popular meeting-place for men and women of fashion, old St. Paul's was three times set on fire by lightning, which in 1561 destroyed the great spire, which



London, printed for K. & J. 1761

OLD ST. PAUL'S

was never replaced. After the Great Fire of 1666 Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt the cathedral described as "that masterpiece of architectural art, which is the glory of our city."

The beautiful carving of the choir-stalls is the work of Grinling Gibbons. There are many monuments on the ground-floor, and also in the crypt. The tombs in St. Paul's carry us a very long way back in the history of our land.

In the crypt are those of many famous men: Sir Christopher Wren, Reynolds, Nelson, Picton, Turner, Wellington, Landseer, Cruikshank, Napier, Millais, Arthur Sullivan, Alma Tadema, Wolseley, and most recently, Sir Henry Wilson, etc.

SALISBURY COURT. City, 81, Fleet Street.
(E.C.4.)

Here Samuel Richardson, the printer and novelist, spent the greater part of his town life, and wrote his earliest work, *Pamela*. He died here in 1761. (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 4.)

SANCTUARY (THE). Westminster. (S.W.1.)

When the monasteries were dissolved in 1540, Westminster retained the right of Sanctuary, with restrictions excepting murderers, highwaymen, incendiaries, and those guilty of the like heinous crimes. They were allowed to use a whittle only at their meals, and compelled to wear a badge. Their safety

was only assured for forty days ; and after that term the coroner was to compel them to abjure the realm.

In the early part of the eighteenth century there stood in the Little Sanctuary the "Three Tuns" Tavern, kept by Mr. Beech, a Quaker, standing on the foundations of part of the ancient building. For two hundred years these ruins had served for an inn-cellar. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 80.)

In this Sanctuary Elizabeth Grey, Queen of Edward IV, took refuge when the victorious Warwick was marching to London to dethrone her husband and restore Henry VI. The Queen succeeded in reaching the Sanctuary, where she remained until her child (Prince Edward, afterwards murdered in the Tower) was born, and her husband again restored to that throne where Henry VI sat after his restoration for so short a period. After the death of Edward, when the ambition of Gloucester rendered her position most insecure, she fled again to the Sanctuary with her young son, the Duke of York, the elder being already in the power of Gloucester. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 113.)

SARDINIA STREET. Kingsway. (W.C.2.)

Formerly called Duke Street. It contains some very old houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel said to be the oldest foundation now in the hands of the Roman Catholics in

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London. It was built in 1648, and was the object of a virulent attack during the Gordon Riots; the exterior is singularly plain. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 29.)

SAVILE ROW. Burlington Gardens. (W.1.)

Takes its name from Dorothy Savile, daughter of the Marquis of Halifax. At No. 17 died Richard Brinsley Sheridan. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 57.)

SAVOY STREET. 125, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Takes its name from Peter, Earl of Savoy, who built a large house here in the year 1245, and gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy, from whom Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III, purchased it for her son, the Duke of Lancaster. (Tallis's *London Street Views*.)

SCOTLAND YARD (Great, and New). Westminster. (S.W.1.)

At one time an appendage to the royal palace of Whitehall, the name of Scotland Yard is now most familiar as the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police and the Criminal Investigation Department. In Scotland Yard as it formerly existed there was a small palace, built for the reception of the Kings of Scotland (hence the name), when they came to do homage for their fiefs in Cumberland. In the reign of Henry VIII the palace was appropriated to the Queen Margaret of Scotland, his sister, and widow of James II of Scotland, in right of their descent from whom the Stuarts afterwards

ascended the throne of Great Britain. Milton, when he was Latin Secretary to Cromwell, had lodgings in Scotland Yard. Vanbrugh, the poet and architect, built a house for himself there out of the ruins of the old palace of Whitehall, which was burned down at the close of the seventeenth century. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 93-5.)

SEETHING LANE. City, 53, Great Tower Street. (E.C.3.)

Anciently called Sidon Lane. Pepys was for many years a resident here. (Jesse's *London*, vol ii, p. 209.)

SERJEANTS' INN. City, 49, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Was formerly an Inn of Court; the handsome offices were designed by one of the brothers Adam. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 350.)

Occupied by the serjeants and judges as early as the time of Henry IV, when it was called Farringdon Inn, and so continued to be called until the year 1484.

An old custom connected with the serjeants, which was observed until the time of Charles I, was a procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, where each serjeant "chose his pillar." The origin of this is believed to be, that in very early times the lawyers stood at the pillars of the cathedral waiting for clients, wearing an ink-horn at their breasts, and noting upon a piece of paper held on their knee the par-

ticulars of each case. This must have been before they were installed in the comfortable quarters of the Knights Templars. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 259-61.)

SERLE STREET. Lincoln's Inn. (W.C.2.)

Named from Henry Serle, who acquired this property in the time of the Civil War and established a coffee-house there. Serle's coffee-house was of the days of the *Spectator*. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, p. 176.)

SERMON LANE. City, 13, Carter Lane. (E.C.4.)

A corruption of Sheremoniers Lane. According to Stow, "Sheremonyars" were "such as cut and rounded the plates to be coyned or stamped into Estarling pence, for the place of coyning was the old Exchange."

SEVEN DIALS. (W.C.2.)

Now mostly cleared away to make room for Charing Cross Road and Shaftesbury Avenue.

The column which bore the seven dials which gave the place its name now stands on the green at Weybridge, Surrey, where it was placed in commemoration of Frederica, Duchess of York, who for many years resided at Oatlands Palace, Weybridge, and was greatly respected.

The great factory of ballads was long Seven Dials, where Pitt employed Corcoran, and was the patron of "slender Ben."

Mr. Catnach, another noted printer of ballads, lived here. He was the first ballad-

printer who published *yards of songs for one penny*. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 10.)

SEVEN SISTERS' ROAD. Holloway. (N.7.)

Said to have been named from seven trees which were planted by seven sisters, one of them a cripple. Of the trees, six are supposed to have grown straight and the seventh to have been deformed, it having been planted by the cripple.

SHADWELL. Stepney. (E.1.)

Said to have derived its name from a fine spring (probably called *shady well*) near the south wall of the church. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 218.)

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. Piccadilly Circus. (W.1.)

Opened in 1885, has obliterated (amongst other ancient thoroughfares) Monmouth Street, named after the Duke of Monmouth, whose house was in Soho Square. Monmouth Street was notorious for its old-clothes shops, and is the subject of one of the *Sketches by Boz*. All the ground to the south of Shaftesbury Avenue was anciently, if not actually a pond, at all events, very marshy ground, and was called Meershelands, or Marshlands. It was subsequently known as Cock and Pye Fields, from the "Cock and Pye" public-house which is supposed to have been situated at the spot where Little St. Andrew Street, West Street, and Castle Street now meet. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 21.)

SHEPHERD'S MARKET. Mayfair. (W.1.)

Named after its builder, Edward Shepherd. Duck-hunting was once one of the low sports of the butchers of Shepherd's Market, and on the site of Hertford Street was the "Dog and Duck" public-house, with its ducking-pond, boarded up knee-high and shaded by willows. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 13.)

Here was held the May Fair, from which the district derives its name. The ground in 1722 was an irregular open space, but in 1735 Shepherd's Market was built by Edward Shepherd, the lower story consisting of butchers' shops, and the upper containing a theatre where plays were given during the fair time. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 44.)

SHEPHERDESS WALK. Hoxton. (N.1.)

In the early part of the nineteenth century the "Eagle" Tavern at the end of this road was an old-fashioned public-house, with tea- and pleasure-gardens, called the "Shepherd and Shepherdess" Inn; in front of it was a bun-house, where the lads and lasses used to congregate and discuss with evident relish the ginger-beer and Chelsea buns which were the speciality of the Brothers Bush, who for many years kept the place. (*Shoreditch*, Besant, p. 17.)

SHOE LANE. City, 128, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Opposite the entrance to Shoe Lane formerly stood one of the conduits that supplied

London with water before Sir Hugh Myddelton conceived the gigantic plan for which posterity is so much indebted to him. The water was conveyed in leaden pipes from Tyburn, and the conduit or head at Shoe Lane was finished in 1471.

In the triumphal progress of Queen Anne Boleyn through the City of London on her way to Westminster to be crowned, pageants, as they were called, of various kinds were set up at all the conduits on her way. The conduit at Shoe Lane, Stow informs us, was newly painted, and all the angels had their faces washed, and were made to look decent and becoming on the august occasion. "In the midst of the tower," says Stow, "was such several solemn instruments, that it seemed to be an heavenly noise, and was much regarded and praised, and besides this, the conduit ran wine, claret and white, all the afternoon ; so she with all her company and the mayor, rode forth to Temple Bar, which was newly painted and repaired, where stood also divers singing men and children, till she came to Westminster Hall, which was richly hanged with cloth of arras."

Shoe Lane abounds in reminiscences which are worth recalling, and will repay the visit of the contemplative man. In the time of Henry V, Edmund, son of Sir Robert Ferrars de Chartley, held eight cottages in Shoe Lane. The only respectable house in the district was the town residence of the Bishop

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of Bangor, which existed here so early as 1378. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 265.)

SHOREDITCH. (E.1.)

Anciently a retired village situated on the old Roman highway leading into London. It is believed to owe its name to one of the ancestors of Sir John de Sordich, an eminent warrior, lawyer, and statesman in the reign of Edward III. As late as the days of Henry VIII, Shoreditch stood in the open fields, at which time it was famous for the expertness of its archers. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 419.)

SHORT'S GARDENS. Holborn, 15, Drury Lane. (W.C.2.)

So called from Dudley Short, who had a mansion here with fine gardens in the reign of Charles II. (Thornbury's *Haunted London*, p. 459.)

SIDNEY PLACE. Leicester Square. (W.1.)

Formerly called Sydney Alley, and so named from the illustrious family of the Sydneys, Earls of Leicester, who had their town house in Leicester Square. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 69.)

SIDNEY STREET. Chelsea. (S.W.1.)

At St. Luke's Church in this street Dickens was married to Catherine Hogarth in 1836. At one time the father of Charles Kingsley was rector.

SILVER STREET. Bloomsbury. (W.C.1.)

Connected with Southampton Street by a covered entry, is described by Strype as "indifferent well built and inhabited"—a character it apparently keeps up to this day. (*Holborn*, Besant and G. E. Mitton, p. 29.)

SILVER STREET. City, 81, Wood Street. (E.C.2.)

Stow says: "Is so called on account of silversmiths residing here formerly."

SLOANE STREET. Chelsea, 125, Knights-bridge. (S.W.1.)

Named after Sir Hans Sloane, Lord of the Manor of Chelsea and founder of the British Museum.

SLOANE SQUARE. 146, Sloane Street. (S.W.1.)

See *supra*.

SMITH STREET. Chelsea, 69, King's Road. (S.W.3.)

Named after its builder. The southern part was formerly known as Ormond Row. Durham House stands on the site of Old Durham House. A little to the north of Durham House was one of the numerous dwellings in Chelsea known as Manor House. It was the residence of the Steward of the Manor, and had great gardens reaching back as far as Flood Street, then Queen Street. This house was afterwards used as a Con-

sumption Hospital, and formed the germ from which the Brompton Hospital sprang. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, p. 15.)

SMITHFIELD. City. (E.C.1.)

The origin of this name is unknown; some have derived it from smooth field. It is more probable that Smithfield was so called from the smiths who had their forges round about it when it first became, as it long continued, the great market for horses and other cattle.

A part of Smithfield was known by the name of The Elms, from a number of those trees that grew on the spot. The Elms was the place of public execution until about the middle of the thirteenth century, when it was removed to Tyburn. It has been calculated that, during the short reign of Mary, two hundred and seventy-seven persons were burned to death in England for heresy, and of these the great majority suffered in Smithfield.

Smithfield was the scene of the downfall of Wat Tyler. Here the daring rebel was struck to the ground by the weapon of Sir William Walworth. The dagger in the escutcheon of the City of London was introduced in commemoration of this event. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 304, 305, 308.)

SNOW HILL. City, Holborn Viaduct. (E.C.1.)

On Snow Hill formerly stood one of the City conduits. Anciently on days of great

rejoicing the City conduits were made to run with red and white wine. The last occasion on which the Snow Hill conduit thus flowed was on the anniversary of the coronation of George I, in 1727.

At the sign of the "Star" on Snow Hill, then the residence of his friend Mr. Strudwick, a grocer, died John Bunyan, the illustrious author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

The great painter Vandyke was one day passing down Snow Hill when his attention was attracted by a picture exposed for sale in a shop-window. Struck with its merits, he made enquiries respecting the artist, and was informed that he was then employed at his easel in a miserable apartment in the attics. Vandyke ascended the stairs; and thus took place his first introduction to William Dobson, then a young man unknown to fame, but whose celebrity as a portrait-painter was second only in England to that of Vandyke. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 81.)

SOHO SQUARE. Soho Street. (W.1.)

"*So-ho!*" or "*So-how!*"—an old hunting or coursing cry in use to this day in some counties when the hare leaves its "form"—is said to be the origin of the name of this district. The square was not so called from "the word of the day at Sedgemoor" (as Pennant has it), but, on the contrary, "the word" was derived from the neighbourhood in which the Duke of Monmouth lived, for

whereas the battle of Sedgemoor was fought in 1685, the field on which Soho Square stands was known as "Soho" or "*So-how*" fifty years before.

Was at one time called King's Square. The Duke of Monmouth lived here. Also, in the reign of Queen Anne, here lived Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1824, Charles Kemble, the actor. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 326.)

SOMERSET HOUSE. Strand. (W.C.2.)

According to Stow, the Bishops of Worcester had their town house here in the thirteenth century, and the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry theirs. The Bishops of Landaff had also their inn within the same precincts; and close by stood the Strand Inn, an Inn of Chancery belonging to the Temple, in which Occleve, the poet, and contemporary of Gower and Chaucer, is said to have studied the law. All these houses were pulled down by the Protector Somerset to make room for his palace, which he intended should be more magnificent than any that had ever before been seen in England. . . . With this end the steeple and most of the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, near Smithfield, were mined and overthrown with powder and the stones carried thereto. So likewise the cloister on the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the charnel-house, with the chapel, on the south side. . . . It was his

intention to have pulled down St. Margaret's Church at Westminster, but that was preserved by his fall.

After his execution the palace became the property of the Crown, . . . and from the time of James I . . . appears to have been considered the appanage of the Queen-Consort of England.

In 1775 the building was demolished, and the present building commenced soon afterwards to be used for public offices. (Smith's *Streets of London*, pp. 201-2.)

SOUTH STREET. Park Lane. (W.I.)

At No. 39 lived the Minister Lord Melbourne; and at No. 23 Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, lived in 1813. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 38.)

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET. Grosvenor Square. (W.I.)

Takes its name from Hugh Audley, the owner of some land in the neighbourhood. No. 8—"Alington House"—was, in 1826, Cambridge House, the residence of the Duke of York, and afterwards, until 1876, belonged to the Curzons, Earls Howe. In 1769 at No. 73—"Bute House"—lived the great Earl of Bute, and near him his friend Home, author of *Douglas*. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 14.)

At No. 72 in this street resided, at different periods, the two exiled Kings of France,

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Louis XVIII, and Charles X. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 39).

SOUTH MOULTON STREET. 373, Oxford Street. (W.1.)

On the wall of No. 36 is an inscription: "This is South Molton Street, 1721." At No. 17 lived William Blake, poet and painter, in 1807. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 20.)

SOUTHAMPTON ROW. 121, High Holborn. (W.C.1.)

The space between Southampton Row and Montague Street was formerly occupied by the gardens of Southampton House. This splendid mansion, which extended along the whole of the north side of Bloomsbury Square, with a spacious courtyard in front towards Holborn, was, in the days of Charles I and II, the princely residence of the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton.

Gray, the poet, lodged here at one period. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 129.)

SOUTHAMPTON STREET. 379, Strand. (W.C.2.)

So called in compliment to Lady Rachel Russell, daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and wife of William, Lord Russell.

Here was a celebrated eating-house known as the "Bedford Head," which is several times mentioned by Pope and Walpole. Pope, in his "Sober Advice," expresses

himself in terms which would seem to imply that the house was well known for its good fare :

“When sharp with hunger, scorn you to be fed,
Except on pea-chicks at the ‘Bedford Head’?”

David Garrick resided at No. 27 in this street before his removal to the Adelphi ; Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, also lived here. (Thornbury’s *Old and New London*, vol. iii, p. 119.)

Congreve lived in this street ; and in 1795, Thomas Linley, the musician, father of the beautiful Miss Linley, wife of Sheridan, died here. (Jesse’s *London*, vol. i, p. 359.)

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.

John Gower, one of the earliest benefactors of the Church, lies buried here. Stow writes of him : “He lieth under a tomb of stone with his image also of stone over him ; the hair of his head, auburn, long to his shoulders but curling up, and a small forked beard ; on his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses ; a habit of purple damasked down to his feet ; a collar of esses of gold about his neck ; under his head the likeness of three books which he compiled.” The monument has been restored and recoloured. John Fletcher, poet, and son of Bishop Fletcher, is buried here, also Phillip Massinger, Sir Edward Dyer, poet, and a brother of Shakespeare, etc.

SPA ROAD. Bermondsey. (S.E.16.)

Named from Bermondsey Spa, a chalybeate spring, discovered about 1770. The Spa was opened in 1780 as a minor Vauxhall with fireworks and a model of the siege of Gibraltar, painted by Keyse, and occupying about four acres. The garden was shut up about 1805. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 50.)

SPITALFIELDS. (E.1.)

Derives its name from the priory of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197. On the old Spital fields are now a number of streets, lanes, and alleys (at one time) principally inhabited by the artisans employed in the silk manufactures which rendered the name of this district so famous. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 421.)

SPRING GARDENS. 49, Charing Cross. (S.W.1.)

For long the centre and mainspring of London civic business, Spring Gardens was formerly a royal pleasaunce of the Palace of Whitehall. Here, in Charles I's time, were archery-buttocks, a bowling-green, and a bathing-pond, a maze, and many quaint devices of that day. Here the stroller in the garden near the original spring from which the name was derived might tread casually on a piece of turf and be deluged by jets of water from pipes cunningly hidden there, or approaching a sundial to learn the hour meet with a similar

fate. But long before the Metropolitan Board of Works and the London County Council made their headquarters here, and at and subsequent to the days of the watery jokes, Spring Gardens had many famous residents, among them Prince Rupert, Philip Earl of Chesterfield, Colley Cibber, George Canning, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earls of Berkeley. Here Pepys walked and his wife's maids picked flowers. But there was nothing to eat, and Pepys and his party, much disgusted, went to the rival place of entertainment, Vauxhall.

STADIUM STREET. Chelsea. (S.W.10.)

Named after Cremorne House when it was used as a national club, and bore the alternative name of The Stadium. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 54.)

STAFFORD PLACE. Westminster, 13, Palace Street. (S.W.1.)

Built on the site of the gardens of Tart Hall, erected in 1638 for Alatheia, Countess of Arundel. After her death it became the residence of her second and ill-fated son, William Stafford, one of the victims of the perjuries of Titus Oates during the Popish plot of 1680. During the popular frenzy excited by the plot the Arundel marbles in this house were buried in the garden, lest the bigoted mob should have mistaken them for popish saints, and destroyed them. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 51.)

STAPLE INN. 2, Holborn Bars. (W.C.1.)

Believed to derive its name from having been originally an inn or hostel of the merchants of the (wool) staple. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, p. 575.)

Purchased by the Benchers of Gray's Inn in 1529. Here was John Bunyan's famous book-shop.

"With its sixteenth-century houses fronting noisy, modern Holborn, and its charming, quiet courtyard, with its trees and the restful seat, the early eighteenth-century houses also, each with its date over the doorway, the old hall, and the prettily-restored garden and fountain." (Salaman's *London Past and Present*, p. 116.)

STATIONERS' HALL COURT. City, 28, Ludgate Hill. (E.C.4.)

Stationers' Hall gives its name to the Court. The Stationers' Company long enjoyed peculiar privileges for the printing of certain books, especially of almanacks. Upon the site of this hall formerly stood the palace of John, Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward II and III. It was afterwards possessed by the Earls of Pembroke, and took the name of Pembroke Inn. Burnt down in the year 1666, the present edifice, which has since been renovated and improved, was erected on the site of the old one shortly afterwards.

In the hall of the Stationers' Company was

first performed Dryden's celebrated ode, "Alexander's Feast, or the Power of Music," written for the anniversary of St. Cecilia, which was annually celebrated by the Stationers. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 330.)

STEPNEY. (E.1.)

Maitland says Stepney derives its name from the Saxon Manor of Stebenhythe.

STOKE NEWINGTON. (N.)

Said to mean the new town in the meadow by the wood. The word *Stoke* comes from the Anglo-Saxon *stocc*, "the stock or stem of a tree," or "a stockade"; *ton* is old English for "town"; *ing* Anglo-Saxon for "a meadow." The derivation may therefore be "the stockaded new town."

STONEY STREET. Borough, 20, Southwark Street. (S.E.1.)

"Was probably the continuation of the Watling Street road. This is supposed to have been a *Roman Trajectus*, and the ferry from *Londinum* into the province of *Cantium*. Marks of the antient causeway have been discovered on the northern side; on this, the name evinces the origin. The Saxons always give the name of Street to the Roman roads; and here they gave it the addition of *Stoin* or *Stoney*. from the pavement they found it composed of." (Pennant's *London*, p. 67.)

STOREY'S GATE. Westminster, 1, Great George Street. (S.W.1.)

Named from Edward Storey, who constructed the decoys in St. James's Park for Charles II, and who lived upon the site. The gate was taken down in 1854. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 823.)

STRAND. Westminster. (W.C.2.)

The name of the Strand is clearly of Saxon origin. It is recorded that upon the Strand Earl Godwin and his son Harold drew up their land forces in the insurrection which they headed against Edward the Confessor in A.D. 1052.

The Strand has witnessed in its day some strange and curious sights. For instance, we read that Queen Elizabeth, when she rode into the City, sat on a pillion behind her Lord Chancellor, wagons and the newly-invented carriages being in disfavour with her Majesty. Among the numerous pageants which the thoroughfare of the Strand has witnessed may be mentioned the procession of Queen Elizabeth in state to St. Paul's to return thanks for the victories over the Spanish Armada. Queen Anne passed this way in state to St. Paul's on several occasions, to commemorate victories over France and Spain. In like manner have been commemorated the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, and other important triumphs, the funeral procession of Lord Nelson in 1806, and

that of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, etc., etc. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iii, p. 61.)

"Up to the year 1353," says Pennant, "the Strand was an open highway, with here and there a great man's house, with gardens to the waterside. In that year it was so impassable, that Edward III, by an ordinance, directed a tax to be raised upon wool, leather, wine, and all goods carried to the staple at Westminster from Temple Bar to Westminster Abbey, for the repair of the road; and that all owners of houses adjacent to the highway should repair as much as lay before their doors." It was not paved until 1532. It is rich in memories of the past.

A whole nest of narrow streets, alleys, and lanes were swept away in the building of the Law Courts, some of them with historic memories like Lower Serle Place, which, as Shire Lane, saw some of the famous gatherings of the Kit-Cat Club, and where Addison wrote many of his delightful *Tatler* papers.

The Kit-Cat Club derived its name from Christopher Cat, who kept the "Fountain" Tavern. He was celebrated for the excellence of his mutton-pies, and in his house the club first met. (Smith's *Streets of London*.)

St. Clement Danes Church, which stands isolated in the middle of the roadway, has a very ancient history. It is believed that

the bones of King Harold and of many Danish invaders of this country lie beneath it. Its bells were famous in Shakespeare's time, as are the present bells, which were cast in 1693.

Dr. Johnson attended this church, and the pew he occupied can be seen to-day.

STRATTON STREET. Piccadilly. (W.1.)

Name derived from John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton. No. 1, the large mansion at the corner of Piccadilly, was the residence of the wealthy widow Mrs. Coutts, formerly Miss Mellon, the actress, and afterwards Duchess of St. Albans. Sir Henry Irving lived in this street at one time. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 7.)

SUFFOLK PLACE. 2, Haymarket. (S.W.1.)

Stands on part of the site of Suffolk House, this, we presume, having been the mansion close to Whitehall which was taken by Henry VIII for Anne Boleyn, previously to their marriage. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 312.)

SUFFOLK STREET. 4, Pall Mall East. (S.W.1.)

Named from being built on the site of Suffolk Place, the splendid mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. After his death in 1545 it became the property of the King, who established on its site a royal mint, whence the present Mint Street

derives its name. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 422.)

SURREY STREET. 171, Strand. (W.C.2.)

Stands on the site of Arundel House, the residence of the Earls of Arundel, afterwards Dukes of Norfolk. Congreve, the poet, lived and died in this street. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, pp. 328-32.)

SWALLOW PLACE AND PASSAGE. 255, Oxford Street. (W.1.)

Recalls Swallow Street, which was cleared away to make Regent Street in 1820. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 23.)

SWAN WALK. Chelsea, 67, Royal Hospital Road. (S.W.3.)

In which the name of the "Swan" Tavern is kept alive. This tavern was well known as a resort by all the gay and thoughtless men who visited Chelsea in the seventeenth century. It is mentioned by Pepys and Dibdin, and is described as standing close to the water's edge. In 1715 Thomas Doggett, the comedian, instituted a yearly festival, in which the great feature was a race by watermen on the river from "the Old Swan near London Bridge to the White Swan at Chelsea." The prize was a coat, in every pocket of which was a guinea, and also a badge. This race is still rowed annually, Doggett's Coat and Badge being a well-known river institution. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 22.)

T

TAVISTOCK PLACE. St. Pancras. (W.C.1.)

Here, at No. 32, lived Francis Douce, the illustrator of Shakespeare, and subsequently, in the same house, John Galt, when editor of the *Courier*. See *infra*. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 753.)

TAVISTOCK SQUARE. Woburn Place.
(W.C.1.)

Named from the ground-landlord, the Duke of Bedford and Marquis of Tavistock. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 753.)

TAVISTOCK STREET. Covent Garden.
(W.C.2.)

Name derived from Marquisate of Tavistock. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 333.)

TELEGRAPH STREET. City, 12, Moorgate Street. (E.C.2.)

Originally called Great Bell Yard. At No. 14, Bloomfield, the poet, carried on his trade as a shoemaker. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 377.)

TEMPLE BAR. City. (E.C.4.)

Originally a wooden gate-house across the road, to divide the City from Westminster.

Probably no pageant ever presented a scene so striking as when the gates of Temple Bar were opened at the approach of the second Charles on his restoration, and the King, brought back to his own again, rode gallantly through the City to Whitehall.

The houses were adorned with the richest tapestry. . . . The streets were lined with members of the City Companies in their liveries, and the loud music of the bands and the din of the bells from a hundred steeples were drowned in the cheers of the populace. This event appears all the more impressive when contrasted with the rueful spectacle presented by Temple Bar eighty years later, when the heads of the most devoted followers of the house of Stuart were exposed over its gates. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iii, p. 62.)

Temple Bar was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670-2, soon after the Great Fire. The fire never reached nearer Temple Bar than the Inner Temple. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. i, p. 22.)

Some years ago Temple Bar was removed to Theobald's Park, near Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.

THAMES STREET. City. (E.C.4.)

This was the principal street in the days when the City wall surrounded all London. Chaucer, the "Father of English Poetry," was born here.

THAVIE'S INN. City, Holborn Circus. (E.C.1.)

Bears the name of the vanished Inn of Chancery. Here was originally the house of an armourer called John Thavie, who, by will dated 1348, devised it with three shops for the repair and maintenance of St.

Andrew's Church. It was bought for an Inn of Chancery by Lincoln's Inn in the reign of Edward III. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 53.)

Here Dickens and Thackeray first met, when Thackeray was refused the post of illustrator to *Pickwick*.

THEOBALD'S ROAD. Holborn, 31, Gray's Inn Road. (W.C.1.)

Was once King's Way; it was the direct route to King James I's hunting-lodge, Theobalds, in Hertfordshire. It was in this part, at what is now No. 22, Theobald's Road, that Benjamin Disraeli is supposed to have been born; but many other places in the neighbourhood also claim to be his birthplace, though not with so much authority. There was a cock-pit in this road in the eighteenth century. (*Holborn*, Besant and Mitton, p. 81.)

THREADNEEDLE STREET. City. (E.C.2.)

Or, as Stow calls it, Three-needle Street. In this street the great Sir Thomas More was educated previously to his being removed into the family of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Here also resided the grandfather and father of Sir Philip Sidney. In this street stands the Bank of England, which was established on this spot in 1734, previously to which period the business was transacted in Grocers' Hall. (*Jesse's London*, vol. ii, p. 361.)

THREE CRANES LANE. City, Upper Thames Street. (E.C.4.)

“So called, not only of a sign of Three Cranes at a Tavern door, but rather of three strong cranes of timber, placed on the Vintrie Wharf by the Thames side, to crane up Wines there.” (Strype’s *Stow*, Bk. iii, p. 2.)

THROGMORTON STREET. City, Lothbury. (E.C.2.)

Not improbably derives its designation from the family name of the accomplished Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who, from the circumstance of his having been buried in the neighbouring church of St. Catherine Cree, very possibly resided in this vicinity. (Jesse’s *London*, vol. ii, p. 365.)

TILNEY STREET. Park Lane. (W.1.)

No. 6, overlooking Hyde Park, was for long the residence of Mrs. Fitz-Herbert, the wedded mistress, if not the legal wife, of George IV. (Jesse’s *London*, vol. i, p. 39.)

TITE STREET. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Named after Sir W. Tite, M.P. The houses are modern, built in the Queen Anne style, and are mostly of red brick. To this the white house built for Mr. Whistler is an exception; it is a square, unpretentious building faced with white bricks. The names of many artists have been associated with the street. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 20.)

TOKENHOUSE YARD. City, Lothbury.
(E.C.2.)

Is named from the Mint-house, or office for the issue and change of these farthings or tokens. Was built in the reign of Charles I, on the site of the princely mansion of Thomas, twentieth Earl of Arundel, the collector of the famous Arundel marbles. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 367.)

In Tokenhouse Yard Tom Hood went to school to the Misses Hogsflesh, the odd name of the two maiden ladies who kept the school. Their brother, being very sensitive, was always addressed as "Mr. H," and later became the prototype of Charles Lamb's unsuccessful farce, *Mr. H.*

TOOK'S COURT. Cursitor Street. (W.C.2.)

"Cook's Court" of *Bleak House*, where Mr. Snagsby lived, once a place of sponging-houses, a kind of semi-prison for debtors. In one of these Sheridan spent some of his last years.

TOOLEY STREET. Bermondsey. (S.E.1.)

On the site of this street stood the inn or mansion of the Abbot of Battle, in Sussex. From this house Battle-Bridge Stairs derive their name. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 441.)

TOTHILL STREET. Westminster. (S.W.1.)

Built on the site of Tothill Fields, where, in the year 1793, there was a famous bear-garden.

"Taketh name of a hill near it, which is called Toote-hill, in the great field near the street," says an early topographer.

The name of "Tot" is the old British word *teut*, the German *Tuesco*, god of wayfarers and merchants. The third day of the week is still named after him. Sacred stones were set upon heights, hence named Tot-hills. Edmund Burke resided here ; also Southern, the dramatic poet. Betterton, the actor, was born here in 1635. (Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 281.)

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. (W.I.)

So called from the prebendal manor of Toten-Hall at its north-west extremity, which was the ancient court-house of that manor, and subsequently a place of public amusement, tea-gardens, etc. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 18.)

On the west side is the chapel in which George Whitefield, the founder of the Methodists, used to preach. Here, under the north gallery, lie the remains of the eminent sculptor John Bacon. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 332.)

TOWER BRIDGE (THE).

This famous bridge was built by Sir John Wolfe Barry, a son of Sir Charles Barry, the builder of the Houses of Parliament.

TOWER HILL. City. (E.C.3.)

Stow says: "Tower Hill, sometime a large plot of ground, now greatly straightened

by encroachments (unlawfully made and suffered) for gardens and houses. Upon this hill is always readily prepared, at the charges of the City, a large scaffold and gallows of timber, for the execution of such traitors or transgressors as are delivered out of the Tower, or otherwise, to the Sheriffs of London, by writ, there to be executed."

At the last execution which took place here, that of Lord Lovat, April 9, 1747, a scaffolding built near Barking Alley fell with nearly 1,000 persons on it, and twelve of them were killed.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born here. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, p. 95.)

TOWER OF LONDON. City. (E.C.3.)

Said to be the oldest fortress prison in Europe, much of what we now see having existed for more than eight hundred years. Underneath part of this are the remains of a strong place a thousand years older still. Here Julius Cæsar is said to have built a *castrum*, the White Tower having certainly been erected on Roman foundations.

The principal towers are the White Tower (built by William the Conqueror), the Middle Tower (originally built by Edward I); the Byward Tower (in part the work of Edward I, in part that of Richard II); the Bell Tower (probably planned in the reign of Richard I); the Bloody Tower

(Edward III and Richard II); the Wakefield Tower (Henry III); the Beauchamp Tower, Devereux Tower, Lanthorn Tower, and St. Thomas's Tower. There are also the Salt Tower, Cradle, Well, and Irongate Towers, a description and history of all of which would fill volumes.

The White Tower, or Keep, is the oldest part of the fortress, the site being, it is said, the first London camp of the Conqueror. The date given for the commencement of the actual building is 1078. In 1097, in the reign of William Rufus, the work was still proceeding. Here have been held prisoners many foreign notables: David, King of Scots; John, King of France; Charles of Blois; the Duke of Orleans.

Until the reign of Charles II the Tower was occupied as a palace by all our kings and queens. Before and since that period it was the prison of many important traitors and supposed traitors and a place of execution. Considerations of space forbid the mention of more than a few of the more prominent, the first recorded prisoner being Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, who had assisted William Rufus in the construction of the fortress.

Here were beheaded: Lord Dudley; the Duke of Northumberland; Lord Guildford Dudley, and his wife, Lady Jane Grey; the Earl of Essex; Strafford, Laud, Balmerino, Lovat, Monmouth, Norfolk, Queen

Anne Boleyn, Queen Katherine Howard. Here Queen Elizabeth was imprisoned by her sister Mary; here Sir Walter Raleigh passed many weary years. Here the young Princes were murdered. Here, in the Wakefield Tower, the Crown Jewels are kept.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE. Charing Cross. (W.C.2.)

Built 1839-52, is named from the last victory of Nelson, to whom a column is erected on the south side; the four colossal bronze lions at the base of the pedestal, modelled by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.; were added in 1867. The whole square is paved with granite. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 753.)

Here, in the time of Richard II, stood the King's Mews, where Chaucer, the poet, would come to look after his Majesty's falcons.

TREVOR SQUARE. Knightsbridge. (S.W.7.)

So named from Sir John Trevor, who had a house on its site. Was built about 1818. (Davis's *Memorials of Knightsbridge*, p. 199.)

TRUMP STREET. City. (E.C.2.)

The persons who followed the trade of trumpet-makers mostly lived, in all probability, in Trump Street, formerly Trump Alley, near the Guildhall. (Riley's *Memorials of the City of London*.)

TURNAGAIN LANE. City, Farringdon Street. (E.C.4.)

The name suggests Tindale's words in

1531, "a turnagaine lane which they cannot goe through." (Harben's *Dictionary of London*, p. 594.)

TURNMILL STREET. Clerkenwell. (E.C.1.)

Is of great antiquity, and of peculiar interest, from its disreputable associations, it having been infamous for centuries past.

Early in the fourteenth century it is mentioned in an old document as Trylmyl Street. Stow explains that Turnmill Street was so called from its proximity to the Fleet, or Turnmill or Tremill Brook, because divers mills were erected upon it. It was long vulgarly called Turnbull and Trunball Street. So well known was once the depraved character of the street that frequent references are to be found in the works of our early dramatists to Turnbull Street and its profligate inhabitants. Shakespeare (Henry IV, Act III, Second Part, written about 1598) alludes to this highway. Ben Jonson in *Bartholomew Fair*, 1614, also refers to it. Formerly a large portion of this district was called "Jack Ketch's Warren," from the fact that a great number of persons who were hung at Newgate were brought from the courts and alleys here. (Timbs's *London and Westminster*, vol. i, pp. 266-9.)

U

UNION COURT. Holborn. (E.C.2.)

Originally called Scroop's Court. It derived this name from the noble family of

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Scrope of Bolton, who had a town house here, which was afterwards let to the serjeants-at-law. It ceased, it is said, to be a serjeants' inn about the year 1498. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. ii, p. 531.)

UPPER BAKER STREET. Marylebone. (N.W.1.)

In the last house on the east side, overlooking Regent's Park, the great actress, Mrs. Siddons, lived and died. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 49.)

UPPER BROOK STREET. Grosvenor Square. (W.2.)

Lord George Gordon lived in this street, also George Grenville. At No. 3 lived Sir Lucas Pepys and the Countess of Rothes ; at No. 27, "Single-speech" Hamilton ; at No. 18, Sir William Farrer, F.R.G.S. ; at No. 32, the Marquis of Ormonde ; at No. 18, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, the sculptor. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 16.)

UPPER CHEYNE ROW. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Here, for many years, was the home of Leigh Hunt. (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 36.)

UPPER GROSVENOR STREET. Grosvenor Square. (W.1.)

Named from Grosvenor House, the residence of the Duke of Westminster. At No. 2 in this street lived Lord Erskine ; at No. 16, the first Sir Robert Peel ; at No. 18, Lord

Crewe, in 1809. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 17.)

At his house in this street died William, Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, in 1765. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 40.)

V

VALE OF HEALTH. Hampstead Heath.
(N.W.3.)

This curious little cluster of buildings, situated in a basin near to one of the Hampstead ponds, has always attracted considerable attention. Here Leigh Hunt came to live in 1816; his house was on the site of the "Vale of Health" Hotel. There are very few even tolerably old houses left here. The place is now dedicated to the sweeping tide of merry-makers which flows over it every recurring Bank Holiday. (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, p. 8.)

VAUXHALL. (S.E.11.)

Originally called Fulke's Hall, is supposed to have derived its name from Fulke, or Faulk, de Breauté, a distinguished Norman warrior in the reign of King John, who obtained the manor of Lambeth by right of his marriage with Margaret de Riparüs, or Redvers. The name was corrupted into Fauxehall, or Fox-hall, and afterwards into Vauxhall. It seems not improbable that the notorious Guy Faux was descended from the above-named marriage, there being no

doubt that he was a resident in this parish, where, according to Pennant, "he lived in a large mansion called Faux Hall."

The best-known memories associated with Vauxhall are derived from its far-famed gardens, which for nearly a century and a half were the resort of all the wit, rank, gallantry, and fashion of the land, and the site of which has been rendered classic ground by the genius of Addison, Fielding, Goldsmith, Horace Walpole, and Mme d'Arblay. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 411.)

VERE STREET. Oxford Street. (W.1.)

So called after the De Veres, who for many centuries previous to the Harleys had held the Earldom of Oxford. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 442.)

VIGO STREET. Regent Street. (W.1.)

Originally Vigo Lane, which was so named in honour of the naval battle at Vigo Bay.

VILLIERS STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

Stands on the site of Old Hungerford Market, and is named from the Villiers, Dukes of Buckingham, on the site of whose princely mansion it is erected.

Here Charles Dickens when a boy worked at a blacking factory for two miserable years, at a salary of six or seven shillings a week, while his father and mother and several of their children were in the Marshalsea. To the associations of the blacking factory we

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owe Fagin, the Artful Dodger, and Mr. Sweedlepipe.

Evelyn and Steele lived in this street, and, more recently, Rudyard Kipling.

VINE STREET. Holborn, Clerkenwell Road.
(E.C.1.)

Formerly called Mutton Hill, thought, in *Pink's History of Clerkenwell*, to be derived from the word "meeting," anciently spoken *moteing*, in reference to the Clerks' Mote (Saxon) or meeting-place by the Well. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 238.)

VINE STREET. City, 91, Minories. (E.C.3.)
Named from a vineyard anciently there.

VINE STREET. Westminster, 5, Swallow Street. (W.1.)

Denotes the site of a vineyard, probably that of the Abbey. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 827.)

W

WALBROOK. City. (E.C.4.)

Named from the ancient Wal-brook, or river of Wells, mentioned in a charter of the Conqueror to the College of St. Martin-le-Grand. It rose to the north of Moorfields, and passing through London Wall, between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, ran through the city; for a long time it was quite exposed, and had over it several bridges, which were maintained by the Priors of certain religious

houses, and others. Between three and four centuries ago it was vaulted over with brick. the top paved, and formed into the street called Walbrook, and, for a long time past, known only by that name.

Sir Christopher Wren lived for many years at No. 5, Walbrook. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 379.)

WALPOLE STREET. Chelsea, 35, King's Road. (S.W.3.)

So called from the fact that Sir Robert Walpole is supposed to have lodged in a house on this site before moving into Walpole House, now in the grounds of the Royal Hospital. *Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 14.)

WANDSWORTH.

Is so named from the Wandle. This river, which rises near Croydon, passes through Wandsworth into the Thames under a bridge.

Izaak Walton, in his *Compleat Angler*, mentions the variety of trout found in the Wandle here as marked with marbled spots like a tortoise. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. vi, p. 479.)

WAPPING. Stepney. (E.1.)

Name probably derived from the ship's rope called a *wapp*. Is noted for its nautical signs, its ship and boat builders, rope makers, ship-chandlers, and sail-makers. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 816.)

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WARDOUR STREET. Soho. (W.1.)

Derives its name from Henry, third Lord Arundel of Wardour, who was implicated in the infamous accusations of Titus Oates. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 329.)

WARWICK CRESCENT. Paddington.

Here Robert Browning lived after the death of his wife, and much of his poetry, notably "The Ring and the Book," was written here.

WARWICK LANE. City, Newgate Street. (E.C.4.)

Took its name from the inn or house of the celebrated Warwick the King-maker. Stow mentions his coming to London in the famous convention of 1458 with six hundred men, all in red jackets, embroidered with ragged staves, before and behind, and was lodged in Warwick Lane, "in whose house there was often six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every taverne was full of his meate; for hee that had any acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and rost meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long dagger." (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 320.)

WATER LANE. City. (E.C.3.)

Maitland says: "In Water Lane is situated Trinity House, which belongs to an ancient Corporation of Mariners, founded in Henry VIII's time for the Regulation of Seamen and the security and convenience of ships and mariners on our coasts. In the

said King's reign lived Sir Thomas Spert, Knight Comptroller of the Navy, who was the first founder and master of the said society of Trinity House. . . . He was commander of the biggest ship that then the sea bore, namely *Henry Grace de Dieu*, built by King Henry near the beginning of his reign. . . .

"The Corporation, one of the considerablest in the Kingdom, is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and the eldest brothers of the Company, as they are called. . . . The rest of the Company are called Younger Brothers, without any fixed number. For any seafaring men that will are admitted into the Society under that name. But they are not in the Government.

"Their service and use is, that they appoint all pilots ; they set and place the buoys and sea-marks for the safe direction of ships in their sailing. For which they have certain duties payable by Merchant men. They can licence poor seamen, antient, and past going to sea, to exercise the calling of a waterman upon the Thames; and take in fares, tho' they have not been bound to anyone free of the Watermen's Company."

WATERLOO PLACE. Pall Mall. (S.W.1.)

James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, stayed here during his only visit to London. Here also was published the famous *London Magazine*, in which many notable works first

appeared, as Lamb's *Essays* and De Quincey's *Confessions of an Opium Eater*, etc.

WATERLOW PARK. (N.19.)

Part of which was given to the public by Sir Sydney Waterlow. In these grounds stood the famous Lauderdale House, built about 1650, that was long ago the residence of the Viceroy of Scotland under Charles II, the Duke of Lauderdale. To Lauderdale House the King brought the merry-hearted Nell Gwynne, and it was here that she is said to have forced her royal lover to acknowledge himself to be the father of her boy, the future Duke of St. Albans, by threatening to drop the child out of the window if he refused to do so. (*Skirts of the Great City*, Mrs. A. G. Bell, p. 32.)

WATLING STREET. City. (E.C.4.)

Is considered to have been the principal street of Roman London, and "one of four grand Roman ways in Britain," as well as a British road before the arrival of the Romans. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 816.)

Is part of the ancient Roman way that traversed England from Dover to Cardigan. The name has been derived from Adeling, a nobleman, from whence Watheling and Watling. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 376.)

WELBECK STREET. Cavendish Square. (W.1.)

Named after Welbeck Priory near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, the seat of the Duke of

Portland. In this street Lord George Gordon was residing at the time of the celebrated riots which bear his name ; Edmund Hoyle, author of the famous treatise on the game of Whist, died here. Mrs. Piozzi and Martha Blount were also residents in this street. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iv, p. 442.)

WELL STREET. South Hackney. (E.9.)

At the latter end of the sixteenth century several wells of excellent water were in this neighbourhood, from which the name of this street is derived. (Robinson's *History of Hackney*, p. 8.)

WELL STREET. Stepney. (E.1.)

Derived its name from a well in Goodman's Fields. Here stood the unfortunate Royalty Theatre, which was destroyed by fire in 1826. It was at this theatre that John Braham commenced his great career as a singer.

WELLCLOSE SQUARE. Stepney. (E.1.)

Was originally called Marine Square, from its being a favourite residence of naval officers. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 753.)

WELL WALK. Hampstead. (N.W.3.)

" The most celebrated spot in Hampstead, for here flow the famous chalybeate waters, which rivalled those of Bath and Tunbridge Wells, and in their best days drew an amazing army of gay people to the spot. It was at the beginning of the eighteenth

century that the waters first became famous. Howitt says they were carried fresh every day for sale to Holborn Bars, Charing Cross, and other central spots.

"The famous painter, Constable, lived here in a house then numbered 6, now 10. John Keats and his brothers lodged in Well Walk, next to the 'Wells' Tavern, in 1817-18; and the seat on which Keats loved to sit under a grove of trees at the most easterly end is still called by his name. Here Howitt found him sobbing his dying breath into a handkerchief.'" (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, pp. 17, 20, 21.)

WELLINGTON SQUARE. Chelsea. (S.W.3.)

Named after the famous Duke of Wellington, whose brother was Rector of Chelsea (1805). (*Chelsea*, G. E. Mitton, ed. Besant, p. 14.)

WELLINGTON STREET. Strand. (W.C.2.)

A short but broad opening to Waterloo Bridge. The name of Waterloo was given to this structure by Parliament in 1816, as the finest monument for one of the greatest victories recorded in history up to that date. It was opened on June 18, 1817. (*Tallis's London Street Views*.)

WEST HALKIN STREET. Belgrave Square. (S.W.1.)

Named after Halkin Castle, the Duke of Westminster's seat in Flintshire. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 63.)

WEST HILL. Highgate. (N.6.)

It was on this hill that Queen Victoria, in the year after her accession, was saved from what might have been a very serious accident by the landlord of the neighbouring "Fox and Crown" Inn, who arrested the frightened horses of the royal carriage, at the risk of his own life, as they were dashing down the steep descent.

In West Hill Lodge the poets William and Mary Howitt lived and worked for several years, and not far from their old home is Holly Lodge, which was for long the home of the generous and hospitable Baroness Burdett-Coutts. (*Skirts of the Great City*, Mrs. A. G. Bell, p. 36.)

WEST SMITHFIELD. City. (E.C.1.)

Here is one of the Royal Hospitals of the City and the first institution of the kind established in the metropolis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, now approaching the eight hundredth anniversary of its foundation. It was originally a portion of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded by Rahere in 1102. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 36.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY (The Collegiate Church of St. Peter in Westminster).

Founded by Edward the Confessor. The main portion of the present Abbey (a name which originally meant a monastery ruled by an abbot) was built by Henry III, his work being carried on by Edward I, Richard II,

Henry V, Henry VII, and numerous Abbots, the glorious dream-building being the work of many centuries. But the first church on this hallowed ground goes much further back than Henry III.

According to the legends, on Thorneye (the Isle of Thorns), where the Abbey stands, Sebert, King of the East Saxons (A.D. 606), built a church at the instance of the first Bishop of London, Mellitus, a Roman, who had been consecrated by S. Augustine. However that may have been, it is certain that Edward the Confessor built a church there which was consecrated A.D. 1065 or 1066, and was succeeded by the Abbey much as we know it, which was opened A.D. 1269, or more than 650 years ago. Up to 1540 the Abbey was the church of a Benedictine monastery, its proper title being then *Ecclesia Abbatiae Westmonasteriensis*. The monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII in the year above mentioned. Much of the nave is the work of Edward the Confessor (1065), this being incorporated in the glorious scheme of Henry III.

It has been called the Valhalla of the English. Here lie Kings, Queens, and Princes, Bishops, Barons, and Knights, Warriors and Statesmen, Abbots and Priests, Poets, Authors, and Musicians, Divines and Philanthropists, Actors and Dramatists, and here the body of that "Unknown Warrior" of the greatest and most terrible of all wars. But merely



WESTMINST

Abbey



ABBEY.

to name those who rest or who are commemorated here would need many pages. Furthermore, such an attempt would be outside the scope of this little book.

WESTMINSTER HALL. (S.W.1.)

The old hall of the palace of our Kings at Westminster. Originally erected in the reign of William Rufus, it was incorporated by Sir Charles Barry into the new Houses of Parliament to serve as their vestibule. The early Parliaments and the still earlier Grand Councils were often held in this hall. Here also were formerly the Law Courts of England.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. Westminster, Little Dean's Yard.

Founded by Elizabeth in 1560. Here Ben Jonson, George Herbert, Dryden, Cowper, Southey, Hakluyt, Warren Hastings, Prior, Wren, and Locke were educated, with many other famous men. ✕

WESTMORELAND BUILDINGS. City, Aldersgate Street. (E.C.1.)

Stand on the site of a city mansion belonging to the Earls of Westmorland; or more probably on part of the mansion and domains of that family, which reached to Monkwell Street. (*Tallis's London Street Views.*)

WEYMOUTH STREET. Portland Place. (W.1.)

Here died in 1796, William Pickett, silversmith, who was Lord Mayor in 1789, and the

chief promoter of the scheme for widening the approach to the City in front of Temple Bar. (Welch's *Modern History of the City of London*, p. 92.)

WHETSTONE PARK. Lincoln's Inn Fields.
(W.C.2.)

Here in a squalid house once lived Milton. In the reign of Charles II this was one of the worst neighbourhoods in London, a great resort of thieves and vagabonds. In the *State Poems* there is a set of verses entitled "On the three Dukes killing the Beadle on Sunday morning, Feb. 26, 1671." Smith says: "The three Dukes were sons of Charles II," but he does not say which. In a drunken frolic they assaulted the beadle, who unfortunately lost his life. It does not appear that the young men were ever called to account for what they had done.

WHITCOMB STREET. Pall Mall East.
(W.C.2.)

Formerly called Hedge Lane, which in the days of Charles I was what its name implied—a lane running into the fields and bordered by hedges. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 67.)

WHITE HART COURT. City, Bishopsgate.
(E.C.2.)

Here is one of the most celebrated Quaker meeting-houses in London, which acquires additional interest from the fact that the great Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, used

to frequent it and there deliver his religious sentiments. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 397.)

WHITE HORSE STREET. Piccadilly. (W.1.)

So called from a famous hostelry situated there.

WHITE LION STREET. Norton Folgate. (E.1.)

The old Priory of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197, appears to have stood on or near the site of this street. Close by, at the corner of Spital Square, stood the famous Spital pulpit or cross, where for nearly three centuries sermons were preached three times during Easter, in the open air. On these occasions the Lord Mayor and Aldermen never failed to attend in their robes of state. On the occasion of Queen Elizabeth visiting Spital Cross in 1559, her guard consisted of a thousand men in complete armour, who marched to the sound of drum and trumpet, her progress being enlivened by the grotesque antics of morris-dancers, while in a cart were two white bears. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 421.)

WHITECHAPEL. Stepney. (E.1.)

Derives its name from the Church of St. Mary Matfelon—originally a chapel-of-ease to St. Dunstan's, Stepney—which, from the whiteness of its exterior, was called the White Chapel. This is the principal entrance into London from the eastern counties. (Jesse's *London*, vol. ii, p. 338.)

WHITECROSS STREET. City, Fore Street.
(E.C.1.)

Derives its name from a white cross which stood on the site on which it is built. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 15.)

WHITEFRIARS STREET. City, Fleet Street.
(E.C.4.)

Named from an establishment of White-robed Carmelites. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 832.)

WHITEHALL. Charing Cross. (S.W.1.)

Although the present remains of Whitehall are comparatively modern, not reaching farther back than the time of the Tudors, yet we know from history that there was a palace standing here as early as the reign of Henry III, when the Chief Justice of England, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, resided in it. At his death he left it to the "Black" Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the Archbishop of York; and his successors in that see made it their town residence for nearly three centuries. The last dignitary of the Church who tenanted it was Cardinal Wolsey, under whom it became one of the most sumptuous palaces in England.

The ancient palace of Whitehall (if we include its precincts) was of great extent, stretching from close to where now stands Westminster Bridge nearly up to Old Scotland Yard.

Whitehall was known as York Place when

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in the possession of Cardinal Wolsey, with whose history the palace is so intimately connected. It was not until it passed into the hands of King Henry VIII that it came to be known as Whitehall. (Thornbury's *Old and New London*, vol. iii, pp. 338-64.)

On a scaffold erected outside a window of the Palace of Whitehall, Charles I was executed.

WHITEHALL COURT. Whitehall Place.
(S.W.1.)

One of the "Liberator" buildings, Whitehall Court stands on the Victoria Embankment. It comprises suites of rooms or flats, was the original home of the Royal Automobile Club, and the starting-place of the first motor-runs from London to Brighton. (*Whitehall Court*, Austin Brereton.)

WHITFIELD STREET. Tottenham Court Road. (W.1.)

Said to have been named in honour of Whitefield, the famous preacher, whose chapel stands near by.

WIGMORE STREET. Cavendish Square.
(W.1.)

Name derived from the barony of Harley of Wigmore. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 43.)

WILLOW ROAD. Hampstead. (N.W.3.)

Named from a fringe of willows that lined its northern side. (*Hampstead*, G. E. Mitton, p. 16.)

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WILTON CRESCENT AND WILTON PLACE.

Knightsbridge. (S.W.1.)

Many distinguished persons have lived here. At Wilton Place: No. 15, Sir James Macdonald, the defender of Hougomont. At Wilton Crescent: No. 16, the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.; at No. 24, Henry Hallam; at No. 20, Sir George Wombwell, Bart.; at No. 37, Lord Chewton, who was killed at the Battle of the Alma. (*Mayfair*, G. E. Mitton, p. 62.)

WIMPOLE STREET. Cavendish Square. (W.1.)

Said to be named from Wimpole in Cambridgeshire. Here have resided many famous men, including Admiral Lord Hood, Edmund Burke, Hallam, Wilkie Collins, etc.

WINCHESTER STREET. Southwark. (S.E.1.)

Named from the Bishops of Winchester, whose episcopal palace and gardens stood near the south end of London Bridge. In 1814 nearly the whole of the remains of the ancient mansion was destroyed by fire. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 430.)

WINE OFFICE COURT. City, 145, Fleet Street. (E.C.4.)

Goldsmith lodged here in 1761 when he began to write *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Here is a famous old chop-house, the "Cheshire Cheese," long noted for its punch. (Timbs's *Curiosities of London*, p. 350.)

WOBURN SQUARE. Holborn. (W.C.1.)

Named from Woburn, where is situated the Bedfordshire seat of the Dukes of Bedford.

WOOD STREET. City, 122, Cheapside. (E.C.2.)

Wood Street and Whitecross Street are said to have been the last streets in London in which the houses were distinguished by signs. These were removed about the year 1773. The ancient cross which stood in Cheapside to mark the spot where the remains of Queen Eleanor, consort of Edward I, rested on the way to Westminster Abbey stood nearly opposite Wood Street. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, pp. 16, 146.)

WOODSTOCK STREET. 349, Oxford Street. (W.1.)

In this street the celebrated Prince Talleyrand resided at the time of the execution of Louis XVI. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 51.)

WORSHIP STREET, Shoreditch. (E.C.2.)

Once called Hog Lane. In the Old Foundry near by was John Wesley's meeting-house, or place of worship, and it is surmised that the present name was so derived.

WRESTLERS' COURT. City, Camomile Street. (E.C.3.)

In Stow's time there was a house called "The Wrestlers" against the wall of the City, from which this court took its name. (Harben's *Dictionary of London*, p. 639.)

Y

YORK BUILDINGS. Adelphi. (W.C.2.)

Derived their name from the Palace of the Archbishops of York, which anciently occupied their site. (Jesse's *London*, vol. iii, p. 344.)

YORK PLACE. Portman Square. (W.1.)

At No. 14, on the east side, William Pitt took up his abode shortly after his resignation of the Premiership in 1801. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 49.)

YORK STREET. Covent Garden. (W.C.2.)

Named after James, Duke of York. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 341.)

YORK STREET. Westminster, St. James's. (S.W.1.)

Formerly called Petty France, from the number of French refugees who settled here on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. (Jesse's *London*, vol. i, p. 185.)

Named after the Duke of York, afterwards James II. This was the first street in London paved for foot-passengers. (Smith's *Streets of London*, p. 41.)

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THE above curious

exhibits various particulars, illustrative of its ancient state, not elsewhere to be met with (which stood near the south end of the present Black Friars Bridge) On this spot, many years ago, was a house of great business, and the place from whence coaches went to be filled up, but many of the little streams, here marked, as communicating with it, are now lost or this form in all our old Plans.—The Pike-Ponds, for keeping the royal pike or Pye-Gardens.—A great part of Bankside was evidently, at this period, un-

Thamesis Fluvius

Part of the Bishop of Winchester's
Libertie.



IN of BANKSIDE

extends from the extremity of Winchester Park, to Old Paris Garden Lane
then an old Stone Cross. Farther east, is the Falcon Inn, which, till of late
parts of Kent, Surry, and Sussex. The Mill Pond, belonging to St. Saviours, is now
to be traced.—The two Amphitheatres for Bull and Bear Baiting, are represented
and these two places of amusement, and are still commemorated in the name of Pike.

